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XINHUA VIEWS SAARC-ASEAN COOPERATION PROSPECTS

OW061136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 6 Jan 87

["News feature: SAARC-ASEAN Cooperation Has Bright Prospects (by Xuan Zengpei and Wu Dingbao)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dhaka, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Cooperation between SAARC and ASEAN, two regional organizations in Asia, is a subject which has aroused increasing interest in the political and diplomatic circles here.

SAARC (the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is certainly looking forward to cooperation with other regional organizations, especially the neighboring ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), SAARC Secretary General Abdul Ahsan told XINHUA in an exclusive interview here today.

Meanwhile, ASEAN diplomats in Dhaka all welcome the idea and describe the prospects for cooperation as bright. Of the six ASEAN member nations, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have resident missions here.

The political and geographical background of the two regions and their mutual economic interests and traditional cultural bonds will combine to help boost the cooperation, the diplomats asserted in separate interviews with XINHUA.

Philippine Charge d'Affaires Protasio S. Pablo commented that cooperation is highly possible because individually, every ASEAN member has very good relations with each of the seven SAARC members -- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The charters of both SAARC and ASEAN encourage inter-regional collaboration, said Charge d'Affaires Suparmin Sunjoyo of Indonesia, where the ASEAN secretariat is based.

However, no formal proposals for cooperation have been initiated from both sides so far, the SAARC secretary general admitted, adding: "I am told that there have been talks for it individually among the (SAARC) leaders."

Abdul Ahsan, a senior Bangladesh diplomat, said he would discuss with his SAARC colleagues after the SAARC secretariat is inaugurated in Katmandu on January 16, and personally he would like to "have a big go" with it.

He said that SAARC, formed here in December 1985 at the first SAARC summit, has much to learn from ASEAN, which was founded in August 1967, in institution, program coordination and organization of regional activities.

Ambassador Arun Panupong of Thailand, the leading rice exporter in the world, said that practically all members of the two regional forums are rice growers and he believed they would have much experience to exchange.

Malaysian High Commissioner Zainuddin A. Rahman said an inter-regional shipping service arrangement would do good to many since the 13 nations are mostly bound by oceans, and a SAARC-ASEAN package tour will be an attraction to outside tourists.



He called for a joint fight against diseases common in the regions and against the increasing menace of smuggling, drug abuse and trafficking.

Among the other areas they cited for cooperation are meteorology, science and technology, education, information and broadcasting, culture and trade, especially barter trade in jute, rubber, edible oil, tin, rice, petroleum and other items sufficient in one country but deficient in another.

Both SAARC and ASEAN diplomats seem to have shown keen interest and optimism in future cooperation. Now the question is: How soon will it be? It seems to depend on how soon SAARC, still less than two years old, will consolidate itself so as to be able to cooperate with ASEAN, an organization of nearly 20 years old.

#### U.S., JAPANESE ASIA-PACIFIC POLICIES EXAMINED

HK151526 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 87 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhao Yang (2600 7122): "Each Has a Different Thing To Ask For"]

[Text] Recently, in an interview with a YOMIURI SHIMBUN reporter, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz suggested that it is necessary to combine the need to solve the problem of the imbalance in U.S.-Japanese trade with the United States long-term strategy regarding the Asia-Pacific region. He called on Japan not only to open its domestic market to the United States, but also to give generous financial aid and technical assistance to the developing countries in this region, in order to stimulate their economic development and prevent Soviet infiltration.

Shultz's message is not difficult to understand: Protected by the U.S. nuclear umbrella, Japan has become a prosperous country. Japan should now help the United States a little economically and, with U.S. military might and Japanese financial and technological strength, strengthen its ties with the developing countries in this region, in order to form a "solid shield" to check Soviet expansion. Thus, given their common ground, U.S.-Japanese relations will remain rather harmonious despite the great trade deficit being suffered by the United States.

From the Japanese point of view, these U.S. demands are not in great conflict with Japanese interests. With its surplus capital Japan can afford to spend some money helping the developing countries. From a long-term point of view, this is beneficial to the sales of Japanese products. Thus, it can be seen that the Japanese foreign minister's visit to various South Pacific countries and his proclamation of Japan's "Pacific policy," which highlights an increase in foreign aid and efforts to maintain prosperity, are a positive response to the U.S. demands. However, to bring an end to the impasse in Soviet-Japanese relations and to settle the "Northern Territories" issue, Japan is trying its best to avoid alienating the Soviet Union. Thus, unlike the U.S. policy, its policy regarding the Asia-Pacific region is dominated by "economic diplomacy."

Thus, generally speaking, the United States and Japan have identical interests as far as their Asia-Pacific policies are concerned. However, in practical matters, each of them has a different thing to focus on. While the United States concentrates on the strategy it employs in its contention with the Soviet Union for global supremacy, Japan is more interested in economic benefits.

USSR TO WITHDRAW 'SOME' TROOPS FROM MONGOLIA

OW151643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 15 Jan 87

["Soviet Union To Withdraw Part of Its Troops From Mongolia" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union will start to withdraw some of its troops from Mongolia next April, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced today.

"In keeping with a decision taken by the Soviet leadership and an understanding reached with the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, one full-strength motorized rifle division and several separate units from the contingent of Soviet troops on temporary station in the territory of Mongolia will be returned to the Soviet Union next April through June," the official news agency TASS reported.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov made a similar announcement at a news briefing earlier today. When asked by a foreign correspondent how many Soviet troops are now stationed in Mongolia, Gerasimov replied, "I can't (tell you)."

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced in Vladivostok last July that part of the Soviet contingent would be removed from Mongolia.

XINHUA CITES TASS ON REAGAN MESSAGE TO SENATE

OW150742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, January 14 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan's message to the U.S. Senate was denounced here as a new maneuver with an eye to "dampening the world public protests against the U.S. obstructionist stand" on a total nuclear testing ban.

According to the official Soviet news agency TASS today, the U.S. President expressed in his message the readiness to give consent to the ratification of the 1974 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

While making the decision, TASS said: The U.S. refused to start without delay negotiations on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests, and reiterated that ending nuclear testing by the U.S. will be possible only when the need to depend on nuclear weapons in ensuring deterrence is obviated.

Reagan requested the Soviet Union to accept U.S. terms for the verification of the treaties as an indispensable condition to their ratification.

The White House, once it wins Congress' consent to conducting nuclear tests, will possibly "scuttle" the idea of ratification under the old threadbare pretext that verification techniques are "inadequate," TASS commented.

HUNGARIAN POLITBURO'S HAVASI ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW161324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Ferenc Havasi, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived here this afternoon for a week-long visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee. Havasi is accompanied by Geza Kotai, Central Committee member and head of the party's Foreign Affairs Department. Havasi is scheduled to hold talks with CPC leaders and tour southern China.

CSSR CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

OW130152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Prague, January 12 (XINHUA) -- A government cultural delegation, led by Czechoslovakian Vice-Minister of Culture Josef Svagera, left here today for Beijing for a visit. Svagera is expected to sign a 1987-1988 cultural exchange agreement with his Chinese counterpart.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO EXPAND RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW150730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prague, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovakia will gradually expand its relations with China for the benefits of the two peoples, world peace, socialism and progress, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek announced today.

While meeting foreign diplomats, Chnoupek said he was convinced that the upcoming mutual visits by the heads of government of the two countries and the Chinese foreign minister's future visit to this country will promote the development of bilateral relations. Such a meeting, held at the beginning of a new year, is a practice followed by Czechoslovakia for years.

Chnoupek today also talked about the foreign policy of his government.

VICE-PREMIER WAN LI MEETS POLISH ACADEMICIAN

OW261226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met Peter Zaremba, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and professor of urban and regional planning, and his party here this afternoon.

Zaremba visited and gave lectures in China for many times in the period of 1950-1960's and participated in the planning of cities as Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Tianjin and Guangzhou. From November 24 to December 20, he ran a training course in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, for urban planning professionals from China's 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

During the meeting, Wan spoke highly of Zaremba's suggestion that in urban planning, rural and environmental planning must be considered as a whole. Wan also expressed appreciation to the 77-year-old professor's enthusiasm and contribution to China's urban planning and construction.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM CONTINUES VISIT, SIGNS PROTOCOL

OW150800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on trade between China and Syria in 1987 and a summary of talks on their economic trade, scientific and technological cooperation were signed here this morning.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-Imadi signed the two documents on behalf of their respective governments.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li and Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended the signing ceremony.

According to the summary, the two sides have in their talks stressed the need to expand bilateral trade through various suitable ways and discussed the possibility of economic and technological cooperation in such fields as textiles, water conservancy and electric power.

Departs for Guangzhou

OW150804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his delegation left here for the south China city of Guangzhou by a special plane this morning.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li bid farewell to the Syrian visitors at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. Wan told Khaddam that his visit has strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Expressing his satisfaction with the results of the visit, Khaddam said he held detailed talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and this shows the two sides have desire to continue to strengthen their cooperation and friendship.

ZIMBABWEAN SPEAKER LEAVES BEIJING FOR PYONGYANG

OW160800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- D.N. Edwin Mutasa, speaker of the House of Assembly of Zimbabwe, and his party left here to Pyongyang by air this morning after concluding a 6-day visit to China. They were seen off at the airport by Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, and Qian Min, member of the NPC Standing Committee.

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER MUGABE TO VISIT PRC

OW160732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will arrive in Beijing on January 19 for an unofficial visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman here today.



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HU YAOBANG RESIGNS AS GENERAL SECRETARY

OW161105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Following is a communique of the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued here today:

The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held an enlarged meeting on January 16, 1987. At the meeting Comrade Hu Yaobang made a self-criticism of his mistakes on major issues of political principles in violation of the party's principle of collective leadership during the tenure as the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. He requested the Central Committee to approve his resignation as the general secretary.

Participants in the meeting gave Comrade Hu Yaobang a serious and comradely criticism and at the same time acknowledged his achievements in work as they were.

The enlarged meeting made the following decisions:

First, it unanimously agreed to accept Comrade Hu Yaobang's resignation as the general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Second, it unanimously elected Comrade Zhao Ziyang acting general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Third, the above two decisions shall be submitted to the next plenary session of the Central Committee for confirmation; and

Fourth, Comrade Hu Yaobang retains his post as member of the Political Bureau and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

The enlarged meeting urged the whole party to continue implementing the political line, principles and various domestic and foreign policies formulated by the party Central Committee since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, continue adhering to the four cardinal principles (the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership by the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought) and combating bourgeois liberalization, continue taking economic construction as the central task and concentrating efforts on developing the social productive forces, continue the all-round reforms and the policies of opening to the rest of the world and invigorating the domestic economy, [and] continue promoting socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system, consolidating and enlarging the patriotic united front. All party members and people of all nationalities in the country should be mobilized and organized to work hard and unite as one to strive to fulfill all the tasks set in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Attending the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee were 18 members and two alternate members of the Political Bureau and four members of the Central Advisory Commission, two leading member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and other comrades.

## Deng 'Forced' To Sack Hu

HK160632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 16 (AFP) -- Conservatives in Beijing have "forced" Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping to "initially agree" to sack Hu Yaobang, head of the country's Communist Party, by the end of 1987, a magazine reported here Friday.

"Mr Deng has initially agreed to rid Mr Hu of his party secretary-general post this year," reported PAI HSING, a twice-monthly magazine specialising in Chinese affairs.

The report, quoting sources close to Beijing's leadership, said that Mr Hu was facing severe criticism for promoting "bourgeois liberalisation", seen by Beijing as spurring recent student protest in China.

The report said Mr Deng has been under heavy pressure from other Chinese leadership in dealing with the matter, including Chen Yun, Li Xiannian and the influential widow of China's late venerated premier Zhou Enlai, Deng Yingchao.

Mr Deng's "temporary compromise" with Mr Hu's criticism was necessary to preserve the Beijing power core's unity, the report said.

But it also said "it would not be easy to sack Hu Yaobang as Hu also enjoys a lot of support both inside and outside the party."

It added that if Mr Deng sacked Mr Hu, the decision could be carried out in a meeting of the party's Central Committee, likely to be called for in the next few months.

TITLE OF LIU BOCHENG, BIOGRAPHY WRITTEN BY HU

OW160900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 16 Jan 87

[By reporter Li Xiuqing]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- A literary biography "Liu Bocheng, the Young Man" which describes Marshall Liu Bocheng's revolutionary struggles in his early years, was recently published in the special issue of "KUNLUN" journal in commemoration of the journal's fifth founding anniversary. Hu Yaobang wrote the title of the article. XU Xiangqian wrote the following inscription for the special issue: "Boost the Army Morale, Invigorate the Military Spirit."

"Liu Bocheng, the Young Man" begins with Comrade Liu Bocheng's participation in the expedition against Yuan (Shikai) in Sichuan in 1913. Then it goes on to narrate his legendary battles and perilous missions in launching the Bishan Uprising, the capture of Fengdu, and the attacks on Chongqing and Dazu in a bid to win victory for the democratic revolution. Comrade Liu Bocheng's lofty character, his resourcefulness and bravery in battles, his loyalty toward the revolution, and his benevolence as a great general were fully manifested in his early years.



NEW UNIVERSITY LEADERS CRITICIZE FANG LIZHI

OW151106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1521 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Hefei, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- Teng Teng, Peng Peiyun, and Liu Ji, newly appointed president, secretary, and deputy secretary respectively of the CPC Committee of the China University of Science and Technology, have mingled with the university's cadres, teachers, and students and conversed with them in a relaxed and cordial atmosphere since they took office 2 days ago. They said that, currently, the most important task of the university is to criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and to manage the university well in order to cultivate people with both ability and political integrity for the construction of the nation.

Teng Teng had a meeting with over 30 students on the morning of 13 January. Teng Teng said: "Many students of this university do not understand the erroneous words and deeds of Fang Lizhi. Those who have read the original text of Fang Lizhi's speech will make a fair judgment if they are free of biased views. Fang Lizhi spread a great deal of bourgeois liberalization thought, negated the four cardinal principles, and advocated total Westernization.

[Words indistinct] Many of his speeches were made outside of this university. Nevertheless, his influence on this university must be stressed. Therefore, the university's most important task currently is to criticize Fang Lizhi for spreading the idea of bourgeois liberalization. As the president of this university, this is the first thing I am going to do."

During the meeting, some students [passage indistinct]. Teng Teng said: "The China University of Science and Technology is a famous university. It has cultivated many [words indistinct] for the country and has developed a fine school spirit since it was established in 1958. However, the university's ideological and political work has been seriously weakened in the last few years. The bourgeois liberalization thought spread by Fang Lizhi aimed at breaking away from the party's leadership and the socialist course has been a trend among [words indistinct] and has badly influenced the students. The students of this university made a bad move in encouraging some students in other localities to take to the streets. As a result, the image of this university has changed among the people, and its reputation has been adversely affected. I think all of us hope that our university will be well run. Therefore, I hope all of us will treasure and uphold our university's reputation with deeds, firmly carry out the educational policies of the party and state, and strive to build our university into a socialist university for cultivating highly-qualified scientists and technical personnel with good ability and political integrity."

In a meeting with secretaries of the general party branches of various departments of the university, Secretary Peng Peiyun and participants reviewed the university's ideological and political work which had been weakened by the bad influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization initiated by Fang Lizhi and his ilk. [passage indistinct]

[Words indistinct] had a sincere conversation with some students of the university's gifted student class. He said: "[Passage indistinct] understand the conditions in our country and learn to consider problems from all aspects." He also exhorted the students of the class: "The people of the entire country hold high hopes for you, hoping that you will become people of good ability and political integrity. You must not disappoint them."

PROPAGANDA CHIEF ZHOU HOUZE 'UNDER ATTACK'

HK151238 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] China's Communist Party Propaganda Department is expected to be revamped following the recent student demonstrations. Propaganda chief Zhou Houze has come under attack for protecting one of the central figures in the student protests. Mr Zhou is regarded as a protege of Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, who himself is reported to be in political disfavor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WANG RUOWANG REPORTED

HK151338 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1139 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- According to Shanghai sources, the real name of Wang Ruowang, who was expelled from the party yesterday by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, is Wang Shou (3769 1108 5478). Ruo Wang [5387 2596], Ruo Han [5387 3211], and Ruo Mu [5387 3605] are his pennames. A native of Jiangsu's Wujin County, he was born on 1 March 1915. In 1933, he became an apprentice in a pharmaceutical plant in Shanghai. In August 1937, he visited Yanan in north China and entered the Northern Shaanxi Public School. In October of the same year, he joined the CPC. He was once a deputy secretary of the Baoji County [Shaanxi] CPC Committee. After the CPC became the party in power, he held the posts of deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Trade Union, director of the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant, and deputy chief editor of WANYI YUEBAO [LITERATURE AND ART MONTHLY]. In 1979, he became a vice chairman of the editorial board of SHANGHAI WENXUE [SHANGHAI LITERATURE] and was elected a member of the board of directors of the China Writers' Association in the same year at the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists.

Wang Ruowang began his creative literary activities in the spring of 1933. He has written some essays, novels, and literary reviews.

NPC EXAMINES RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL STABILITY

OW151316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- A draft resolution on strengthening legal education and maintaining social stability and unity was examined here today at the ongoing 19th Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Today's meeting also heard a report on the recent student demonstrations, delivered by He Dongchang, vice-minister of the State Education Commission.

The student demonstrations at some universities last month, he said, were not "accidental occurrences".

He attributed them to the influence of bourgeois liberalization on some students.

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For a certain period, erroneous views advocating wholesale Westernization, negating Chinese culture and ignoring discipline and moral standards were quite common, he noted.

However, the vice-minister said, most of the students involved in the demonstrations are concerned with the reform. They love the country and want to do their bit for the modernization drive.

"We must draw a distinction between these students and a very small number of people who advocate bourgeois liberalization," he said.

Lack of ideological and political work in some universities should also be blamed for the student demonstrations, he said.

Excessive enrollment in some universities put too much strain on the administrative and supply work of these universities. Bureaucracy and poor management also gave rise to resentment among the students.

At the same time, students also complained about shortcomings in the procedures of electing local People's Congress deputies, he said.

The vice-minister said that university leaders should deal with these problems unequivocally. They should also rely on legal education and do a good job in ideological work.

Student demonstrations, which happened at a time when China is enjoying excellent political and economic situations, give people much to think about, he said.

"We mustn't underestimate the harm of bourgeois liberalization. We must unswervingly oppose it and be prepared to wage a long fight against it," the vice-minister said.

#### NPC MEETING HEARS REPORTS ON FOREIGN VISITS

OW151330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The visits of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegations to Nepal, Pakistan and Iran last November and December promoted understanding and friendly relations with the three countries.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Geng Biao, both vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, reported their visits respectively to the 19th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee today. Both considered the visits "successful".

During Banqen's visit, King Birendra thanked China for its support for Nepal's declaration of a peace zone and spoke highly of Sino-Nepali friendship.

Banqen (the Panchen lama) said that, as a leader of Chinese Buddhism, he participated in the opening ceremony of the World Buddhist Congress in Nepal and other important events. He also met with representatives of the Dalai Lama.

The NPC delegation headed by Geng Biao was the first one to visit Pakistan since the establishment of Sino-Pakistani diplomatic relations and the highest-level Chinese delegation to Iran since 1979.



The Pakistani side hoped that the NPC delegation's visit would be conducive to expanding fields of cooperation and further developing bilateral trade.

The Iranian assembly speaker held that "China's domestic policies are stable and the foreign policies wise."

Many Iranian leaders said that China and Iran shared common views on international issues. They said that the two countries had wide bases of cooperation and hoped to develop such relations.

#### PENG ZHEN VIEWS BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK151249 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Peng Zhen (1756 4176), originally carried in HONGQI issue No 2, 1987: "Several Questions Concerning the Guiding Ideology for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" -- the gist of a speech by Chairman Peng Zhen delivered at a discussion attended by members of the NPC Standing Committee, and members of the NPC's various special committees to study the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principle for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" on 28 October 1986]

[Text] We have held five discussions, and all of you have expressed very good views. In light of the main issues, the issue concerning the guiding ideology in particular, decided and reiterated by the resolution, I will summarize some of your viewpoints, and wish to talk about the following points in order to exchange views with you so that we can unify our understanding, and specifically implement and apply the resolution in our work in the future.

1. As far as the nature of the building of spiritual civilization is concerned, it is socialist, just like the nature of the building of our material civilization. It is not of a capitalist or bourgeois nature, still less of a feudal nature.

The two civilizations are of a socialist nature. This is the unanimous view of the party Central Committee, which is repeatedly stressed in the resolution. The title of the resolution is the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization." The full text of the resolution is permeated with this spirit. The adjective "socialist" is applied in so many places in the preface and in part one of the resolution when talking about the issue of spiritual civilization. The resolution repeatedly stresses this. It shows that the essence of our spiritual civilization must not be neglected, and is not vague at all. This is also the point which many of our comrades have enthusiastically supported in their speeches.

The fact that the resolution emphasizes the socialist nature of our spiritual civilization is not shooting without a target. Things are always developing amid contradictions. Whether you admit it or not, since there is socialist spiritual civilization, there must be something else which is different from or conflicts with it. How should we deal with the issue? The resolution says that we must "forcefully resist the decadent bourgeois and feudal ideologies and avoid the danger of deviating from the right direction." (The remaining quotations in this article are taken from the "resolution," unless otherwise footnoted.) We must "resolutely cast aside the capitalist ideological and social system which upholds exploitation and oppression, and all ugly and decadent things of capitalism." With regard to this problem of principle, there is no mistaking what the resolution aims at. [paragraph continues]

We must on no account take a vague and vacillating attitude.

Such being the case, must we still implement a policy of opening up to the outside world? Of course, we must stick to opening up. The resolution says: "Opening up to the outside world as a basic national policy is applicable not only to the building of material civilization, but also to the building of spiritual civilization." It also says: We must "do our utmost to learn from all countries, including the developed capitalist countries, to acquire advanced science and technology, universally applicable expertise in economic management and administrative work, and other useful knowledge, and to verify and develop in practice what we have learned." "Verifying and developing" as mentioned here means absorbing and digesting in a critical and analytical way. A long time ago, Marx said: The process of capitalist production "is a process of the social labor of manufacturing products on the one hand, and a process of the proliferation of the value of capital on the other." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 23, p 369) Capitalist management, like the process of production governed by capitalism, has a dual nature. Therefore, we must make an analysis of the management experience of capitalism. We should learn and use "universally applicable" experience which reflects socialized mass production. We must not learn the experience which reflects capitalists' extortion of surplus value, and oppression and exploitation of workers. The aim of our socialist production is to satisfy the increasing material and cultural demands of the people. It is essentially different from the aim of capitalist production of seeking surplus value. In other words, the results of production of enterprises of a capitalist nature, in the final analysis, belong to the capitalists, whereas the results of our production belong to the laborers. In the meantime, the management of capitalist enterprises is actually the autocracy of the capitalists and their agents, whereas our enterprises under ownership by the whole people implement a factory director responsibility system in addition to "democratic management through representative assemblies of workers and staff members." (Article 16 of the "Constitution of the PRC")

The fundamental task in carrying out socialist spiritual civilization is, the resolution says, "to meet the needs of socialist modernization." Obviously, it is not to meet the needs of capitalist development. If that is the case, what we are building is not socialist spiritual civilization. The resolution says: "Bourgeois liberalization negates the socialist system and advocates the capitalist system. This runs fundamentally counter to the interests of the people and the trend of history. The people are resolutely opposed to it." Here the resolution explains the essence of the issue very explicitly. It is very clear-cut on matters of principle.

"In conclusion, the strategic position of our socialist spiritual civilization determines that it must be a spiritual civilization that pushes forward socialist modernization, a spiritual civilization that promotes overall reforms and the implementation of the policy of opening up to the world, and a spiritual civilization that adheres to the four cardinal principles." On this point, we have all expressed our agreement. With the approval of the plenary session of our Standing Committee, this will become the "basic guiding principle" of the NPC Standing Committee in its work to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. We can also say that this basic guiding principle serves as an X-ray machine examining everyone's deeds and words. Our comrades should use it to check their own words and deeds as well as those of others, persist in whatever is right and correct whatever is wrong. In this way, we can avoid going astray and getting into trouble in our work.

2. The resolution reiterates: "The loftiest ideal of our party is to build a communist society in which the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his need is applied. This loftiest ideal was, is, and will be the source of strength and the spiritual pillar of communists and advanced elements." Accomplishing this loftiest ideal covers a long historical period. We must proceed from our actual conditions step by step. "Whereas building socialism with Chinese characteristics is an indispensable stage in accomplishing this loftiest idea... building socialism with Chinese characteristics and building China into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and a high degree of democracy is the common ideal of the people of various nationalities throughout the country in the present stage."

Now "China is in the preliminary stage of socialism," that is, the preliminary stage of the elementary stage of communism. Under this objective condition, "not only is it necessary to exercise distribution according to work and to develop socialist commodity economy and competition, it is also important, for a long historical period to come, to develop a diversified economy under the prerequisite of taking public ownership as the main body and to encourage some people to become well-off with a view to achieving common prosperity." We should push forward the economy to achieve common prosperity. This is the objective law of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx divided communism into two stages, the elementary and the advanced. The elementary stage he referred to is only a form of ownership under which there are no commodities. According to the inevitability of historical development, he arrived at a scientific conclusion, pointing out that socialist society built on the basis of highly developed social productive forces is a typical, mature socialist society. None of the socialist countries in the world today, including ours, has developed to such a degree. Not only the economy under ownership by the whole people, but the economy under collective ownership by the laboring masses has also existed for a long time in our country. The individual economy is also a supplementary factor for the economy under socialist public ownership. This, in the final analysis, is determined by the comparatively low level of the social productive forces in our country. The economy under ownership by the whole people, the economy under collective ownership, and the individual economy have their own strong points in certain spheres. They are all indispensable, although they are different from each other in position and role. Following the development of economic structural reform, enterprises under ownership by the whole people are now legally entitled to economic management and operational autonomy. Such being the case, exchanges of products and labor between different economic forms or different units in the same economic form are accomplished through the exchange of commodities, as is obtaining the means of subsistence from society. Therefore, commodities are necessary and commodity economy should be developed. The difference is that our commodity economy has a socialist nature. It is different from capitalist commodity economy.

Is there a danger in developing a diversified economy and commodity economy? There is no danger. We adhere to the four cardinal principles, persist in taking public ownership as the main body, and hold firm to the fundamental principle of achieving common prosperity. So long as we uphold these principles and policies, we can say with certainty that there is no danger.

3. The resolution stresses: "To carry out China's socialist modernization program and the building of socialist spiritual civilization, it is essential for us to adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our fundamental guiding theory." [paragraph continues]



"As the scientific world outlook of the working class and one of the great achievements in the history of human spiritual civilization, Marxism is the theoretical basis of socialism and of the leadership given by the party. It is the most important component of socialist ideology and will serve as a guide in all our work to build spiritual civilization. In all our efforts to encourage high ideals and standards of conduct, to raise our cultural level, and to publicize democratic principles and the importance of legality, we have to depend on Marxism as our guiding theory and make new progress in Marxist research."

The resolution also says: "Instead of using fossilized concepts to interpret life, we must proceed from reality, make practice the sole criterion for verifying truth, and jettison all those judgments and conclusions that have proved wrong in actual practice or out of keeping with changing realities. That is the only way to ensure that Marxism will keep abreast of social change and serve to guide it. That is the way both to uphold Marxism and to develop it, the two being integrated in our practice of revolution and construction. It would be impossible to uphold Marxism if we rejected the overriding importance of practice and the need to observe reality from a developmental perspective and to bring forth new ideas. It is wrong to regard Marxism as a rigid dogma. It is also wrong to negate its basic tenets, to view it as an 'outmoded' theory, and to blindly worship some bourgeois philosophies and social doctrines."

In the preface to the 1872 German edition of the "Communist Party Manifesto", Marx and Engels clearly pointed out: "The general principles laid down in this 'Manifesto' are, on the whole, as correct today as ever." As for "the practical application of these principles," it "will depend, everywhere and at all times, on the historical conditions existing for the time being." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 228) This is our correct attitude toward Marxism. It is wrong to regard the basic tenets of Marxism as dogma and to rest upon them, to view them as a panacea that can cure all diseases, and not to apply and develop them, everywhere and at all times, in practice in a creative way and in the light of the historical conditions at a given time. The argument that negates the correctness of the basic tenets of Marxism and asserts that Marxism is "outmoded" cannot solve any practical problems we encounter. Is this not a bit better than dogmatism? Not in the least, as I see it. This is because if this is the case, there will be a question of what will replace Marxism. This is all the more erroneous. Of course people with this wrong idea do not all necessarily have evil intentions. Some of them misunderstand or have an inadequate, systematic understanding of Marxism. No matter how, on no account must we adopt an equivocal attitude toward, and even waver on, the fundamental question of upholding Marxism and adhering to the four cardinal principles.

Currently, some people abroad who have an inadequate understanding of China's national condition or who lack common sense have voiced improper speculations, and others with ulterior motives have deliberately created confusion, dividing our party into the reformers and the conservatives and alleging that reform means "abandonment of Marxism-Leninism" and that those who uphold Marxism-Leninism are opposed to reform. Are there people at home who have this view? I am afraid we can hardly say no. This view is wrong. Adhering to reform and upholding Marxism-Leninism are completely identical. Marxism maintains that the productive forces determine the relations of production and the economic base determines the superstructure. With the development of society's productive forces, it is necessary to change the aspects of the relations of production and of the superstructure incongruous with the development of the productive forces. This means reform. It can thus be seen that our reform is nothing but a reform carried out under the guidance of Marxism, the result of the integration of the basic tenets of Marxism and the concrete practice of China's socialist modernization program, and "the self-improvement and self-development of the socialist system." How can it be called "abandonment of Marxism-Leninism"?

4. The resolution points out that "building a high degree of democracy is one of the great objectives of socialism and is also an important demonstration of socialist spiritual civilization in the state and in social life." China's Constitution also stipulates that "all powers of the PRC belong to the people." In our country, the people enjoy the broad democratic rights that do not exist under the social system of man exploiting man. There is only one restriction. That is, "when exercising freedom and rights, PRC citizens cannot harm the interests of the state, society, and the collective and the legitimate freedom and rights of other citizens." Without this restriction, the democratic rights and fundamental interests of most people will not be effectively guaranteed. The resolution says that "democracy cannot be separated from the legal system and discipline. The socialist legal system represents the will of the people, guarantees the people's legitimate rights and interests, regulate people's relations, standardizes and conditions people's conduct, and deals blows at various illegal actions that harm our society. A legal system which does not include socialist democracy is not a socialist legal system; and democracy without the socialist system is not socialist democracy." The resolution also points out: "The people's democratic dictatorship is an effective and powerful weapon for protecting the people and defending the four modernizations. It is necessary to deal blows at all hostile elements who sabotage our socialist system in accordance with our law." This is completely in line with the stipulations of China's Constitution. The preamble of China's Constitution clearly points out: "The people's democratic dictatorship, which is under the leadership of the working class and is based on the worker-peasant alliance, is in essence a proletarian dictatorship. "The Chinese people must fight against those forces and elements, both at home and abroad, that are hostile to China's socialist system and try to undermine it." Democracy for the people and dictatorship over the hostile forces and elements that try to undermine the socialist system are the two closely related aspects of the people's democratic dictatorship. Without resolutely dealing blows at the hostile forces and elements that try to undermine the socialist system, the people's democracy will be undermined.

Developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system is the major strategic policy decision made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The Third Plenary Session summed up the positive and negative experiences of our party since the founding of the People's Republic, especially during the "Cultural Revolution." In light of the objective regularity of historical development, the meeting decided to shift the focus of the work of the party and the state to socialist modernization centered on economic construction. At the same time, the meeting emphasized: "In order to guarantee the people's democracy, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system, to codify democracy into law, and to maintain the continuity, stability, and authority of such system and law, and punish those who violate the law." Since then, our party central leadership has constantly adhered to this principle and has made great efforts to realize it. This time, the resolution once again points out: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has constantly held that there can be no socialist modernization without democracy, that democracy must be institutionalized and codified into law, and that the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state. The party has taken effective measures to further democratize its political life, the political life of the state, economic management, and the life of the entire society. In urging reform of the political structure, the Central Committee aims -- always while upholding the leadership of the party and the people's democratic dictatorship -- to reform and perfect the party and state leadership systems and to take a step further in extending socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system, all for the purpose of facilitating socialist modernization."

This includes the solemn demands on the work of people's congresses and their standing committees at all levels, which are state power organs. We must cherish the highly responsible spirit and enthusiasm for work must work in an earnest way to seriously fulfill the sacred duties prescribed by the Constitution, and must often examine our work in the light of high standards. In recent years, the NPC and its Standing Committee have done a great deal of work in light of the principle of democratic centralism. They collectively exercise power and collectively make decisions. This includes the formulation of many laws. A socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics is taking shape. However, we should also notice that our work is still far from meeting the needs of the objective situation. We have yet to formulate many laws concerning the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and our task is still rather arduous.

In perfecting the socialist legal system, it is necessary to have laws to go by and to act according to the laws. None of them can be dispensed with. If the laws enacted are not observed, it is tantamount to having no laws at all. The resolution says: "Among the measures to perfect socialist democracy and legal system, the most important is education." This is a crucial point. Marx said: Once theory is grasped by the masses, it will also turn into a material force. Mao Zedong said: Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world. Likewise, so long as the masses are familiar with and grasp our laws, cultivate the idea and habit of acting according to the laws, learn to apply them as a weapon in safeguarding the common cause of socialism and the legitimate rights and interests of the citizens, and struggle against acts that violate the Constitution and the laws of the state and undermine the socialist legal system, our laws will be able to turn into a great material force, preventing a repetition of all sorts of disasters, such as the "Great Cultural Revolution," and maintaining a long period of political stability in our country.

5. The resolution reiterates: "The working class is the leading class in our country. As its vanguard, the CPC is the force at the core leading China's socialist modernization program."

The building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and socialist democracy and legal system cannot depart from the leadership of the CPC. This has been proven by history.

In China's modern history, at least since the 4 May Movement, there has always been a debate in China's future and destiny. The point at issue is: Who should exercise leadership? Who should we rely on? What road should we take? Finally, history has reached the conclusion and the people have made their choice: Without the Communist Party there would be no New China, and only socialism can save China.

What is most fundamental and important in party leadership is ideological and political leadership. It consists in the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies; in the infinite loyalty of party members, and particularly party cadres, to the communist cause and their wholehearted service to the people; and in the close link between the party and the people and the mass line "from the masses, to the masses," so that the party's policies can genuinely reflect the fundamental interests of the great majority of the people and thus win the support of the people of all nationalities. The resolution points out: "In building spiritual civilization, the duty of party organizations at all levels and of the large number of party organizations at all levels and of the large numbers of party members is, first, to try to raise their own ideological level and, in particular, to improve the work style of the party, and second, to work hard and set a good example, thus helping to mobilize the people and advance the society-wide effort to build spiritual civilization." [paragraph continues]



I would like to stress here that, in raising its own ideological level, it is absolutely necessary for the party to set demands on party members according to the party Constitution and that it should not reduce the requirements for party members to the level of those for ordinary people. The party Constitution is a common, fundamental guiding principle for all party members. A precondition for membership of the Communist Party is to "accept the party's program and Constitution." If a person should fail to accept the party's program and Constitution and to fulfill his pledge when joining the party, does he not in fact negate his qualifications as a party member? A party member naturally should obey the party Constitution. Moreover, he should obey the state Constitution because he is also a citizen and because the party Constitution explicitly stipulated long ago that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state." On this principle the stipulation of the party Constitution is in keeping with that of the state Constitution.

The position of the party's key leading role and the correctness of its leadership are not proclaimed by itself and should be recognized by the people through the test of practice. Through a long historical test, this was generally acknowledged by the people of all our nationalities long ago and the conclusion has gone down in our Constitution. Of course, in talking of adherence to party leadership, we do not mean that the party is unlikely to commit mistakes. In the past, our party committed many mistakes, major and minor, including the serious mistake of launching the "Cultural Revolution." Who corrected these mistakes? The party itself did. Since the mistakes were corrected, ~~new~~ and greater progress has been made in the revolutionary cause and socialist construction. Socialist modernization is a completely new and great undertaking. The party and the people explore new possibilities while going forward, and it will be impossible for them not to make one mistake or another in the course of advance. To make fewer mistakes, and especially major ones, party organizations at various levels and its members, as well as our government and state functionaries, should persist in working for socialism and serving the people wholeheartedly. At the same time, they should, of their own accord, accept supervision by the people and strengthen the sense of legality. All citizens should abide by the state Constitution and law and all party members should abide by the party Constitution too. In this way, all of use will be able to promptly sum up experiences, both positive and negative, in practice, uphold the truth, and correct mistakes at all times.

Under the leadership of the CPC, the valiant, industrious, and wise Chinese people will certainly continue to develop the spirit of creativeness and the fine tradition of hard work, and by upholding the four cardinal principles, they will progressively carry forward the all-round reform and the drive for socialist modernization.

#### NOTED SCIENTISTS OPPOSE 'TOTAL WESTERNIZATION'

OW140523 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 12 Jan 87

[By reporter Zhang Jimin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a meeting today, a number of noted scientists who have leading posts at the China Association for Science and Technology [CAST] cited their personal experiences in new and old societies, in New China, and in capitalist countries of the West to indicate that, unless China upholds the four cardinal principles, it cannot stand on its own feet among other nations in the world, and that the arguments advocating bourgeois liberalization and "total Westernization" in China are totally wrong and not in line with China's situation.

Zhang Wei, CAST vice chairman and an expert on mechanics, said: My wife and I returned to China in 1946. Although we were both professors, we could not afford a bed. [passage omitted] He said: With the exception of a few places, there was virtually no major scientific research in old China. Today, however, industrial and agricultural production, as well as scientific research and educational work, are developing rapidly. Nobody with foresight fails to endorse these successes China has achieved. All these miracles can be attributed to the CPC leadership. [passage omitted]

CAST Chairman Qian Xuesen said: Some of my friends are foreign nationals, but even they agree that their socialist system is a dead end. Ignoring this fact, the proponents of "total Westernization" try to fool people with beautiful terms. This is very inappropriate. He added: Serving as a bridge between the party and government on the one hand, and scientists and technicians on the other, CAST should always uphold the four cardinal principles and regard them as its fundamental tasks, and it should take a definite stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization.

Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Taheng, Zhuang Fenggan, Wu Jieping, Qian Sanqiang, Tang Aoqing, Gao Zhenning, Pei Lisheng, Wang Ganchang, Yang Xiandong, Jin Shanbao, and Zhu Guangya also spoke at the today's meeting.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO URGES REALISTIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HK160236 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Not Lump Together Questions of a Different Nature -- A Brief Talk on the Necessity of Proceeding From China's National Conditions in Observing Things and Distinguishing Right From Wrong"]

[Text] Engels said: "People create their own history, but they do this in the circumstances which condition their actions and on the basis of the existing actual social relations." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, p 506) When viewing and dealing with things, we should proceed from our own realities and should clearly understand China's national conditions. Only thus can we promote the advances of our society.

What, then, is our national condition? The "CPC Central Committee Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee not long ago affirms that "China is still in the initial stage of socialism." This is a scientific conclusion about China's national condition. Because our economy and culture are still backward, and our socialist system, is not yet perfected, we must carry out reform. Such reform, either in the economic field or in the political field, is a process of self-improvement and self-development of the socialist system. It is based on China's national condition and is suited to the initial stage of socialism. Our national condition also includes the fact that China is a big developing country with a population of 1 billion people. It is different from highly developed countries, and is also different from small developing countries and regions. It is particularly complicated and arduous to carry out modernization construction in such a big developing country as ours, and this requires serious study and approach.

In the past, we pursued a policy of national seclusion. We not only closed the door to conduct construction, but sometimes also closed the door to stir up trouble at home. This wasted a lot of valuable time. Since the adoption of the opening-up policy, our vision has been broadened, and we can get access to more outside information, then we can make various comparisons. [paragraph continues]

Such comparisons are necessary, but the method we use to make comparisons must be scientific. We should correctly treat two issues: First, the levels of economic and cultural development of two different stages; and second, the superiority and inferiority of two different social systems. These two issues must not be lumped together. If one merely notices that the level of economic and cultural development of our country, a big developing country, is lower than that of the highly developed capitalist countries, and reaches the conclusion that the socialist system is not superior to the capitalist system, then one will commit a major mistake. This erroneous conclusion is caused by erroneous methods.

Western capitalism had been developed for 200 to 300 years before it achieved the present productive forces. In China, socialism has been built for just over 30 years (and the actual shift of the focus of our work has just been made for 9 years). Although there were twists and turns, we still have established a rather integrated industrial system and a national economic system. It is true that our economy, technology, and culture are still behind those of the developed capitalist countries, but the backwardness is not caused by the socialist system. Being shackled by the feudal system, China's economy and culture had become backward for hundreds of years before the socialist system was established, and imperialist aggression made China even more backward. Since the Chinese people toppled the rule of imperialism and feudalism, their socialist construction has greatly narrowed the gap between China and the developed capitalist countries in economic development. However, it is absolutely impossible for China to catch up with the level of economic development of the Western capitalist countries, which have spent 200 to 300 years to build this, in merely 30 years. It has to take some 100 years beginning in 1949 for China to approach the developed countries' level. According to our present development momentum, it is possible for us to achieve this target by the middle of next century.

As for the issue of the advantages and disadvantages of socialism and capitalism, it concerns the essential differences between these two systems. The essence of the capitalist system is the unpaid possession of the surplus value by the capitalists and is exploitation and plunder, and the political system of capitalism (which is claimed to be a democratic system) also serves the purpose of such exploitation and plunder. No matter to what level the capitalist economy has developed, the essence of the capitalist system will never change. On the other hand, the socialist system is built on the basis of the elimination of the exploiting system and the exploiting classes. It gives rise to public ownership and the mutual assistant and cooperative relationship between the working people. Politically, the people are masters of the state. The establishment of the socialist system emancipates social productive forces to a great degree. The superiority of the socialist system is first demonstrated in this regard. With the in-depth development of reform and opening up, our modernization construction will certainly make greater achievements, and our people's livelihood will be further improved. In the future, when we achieve \$4,000 per capita national income and people get rich together, then the superiority of the socialist system to the capitalist system will become more apparent, and it will show the orientation for the remaining three-quarters of the world's population. We have full confidence now to say this.

Our modernization construction should proceed from China's realities. Both revolution and construction need to learn from and refer to foreign experiences, but this certainly does not mean copying them. In the past, we failed because we copied Soviet experiences and models. Our party could win victory because it integrated Marxism with China's realities. Similarly, in our current modernization construction, if we disregard China's national condition and copy all things from European and American countries, or carry out the so-called "overall Westernization," then there will be major historical retrogression in the social system, and this will never do as it goes against the people's will. [paragraph continues]



Therefore, when carrying out the modernization program and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must go our own way. First, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles; and second, we must continue to reform and open up. Then we will certainly be able to build a modern socialist country with a high degree of the advanced countries.

EDUCATION JOURNAL ON UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

HK161007 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 3

[Report: "'ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO' Editorial Comments on Reorganization of the Leading Group of the China University of Science and Technology]

[Text] Today's ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL] publishes an editorial entitled "A Lesson Should Be Drawn." The full text of the editorial is as follows:

The CPC central leadership and the State Council made a decision to reorganize the leading body of the University of Science and Technology. This is a major step for maintaining the four cardinal principles and carrying out the struggle against the trend of bourgeois liberalism, and is of far-reaching significance in guaranteeing the socialist orientation of our institutions of higher education. The mistakes and dereliction of duty of the principal leaders of the university of science and technology caused serious consequences. Unrest among a small number of students began in this university and spread to many cities and schools. This is clear to many people. Therefore, the decision is certainly supported by the general public, especially by leading cadres, teachers, staff members, and students of universities and colleges.

Whether the talented people cultivated by the institutions of higher education can adhere to the socialist orientation is an important matter concerning the future of the party and the state. From the reorganization of the leading body of the University of Science and Technology we should draw this lesson: Leading cadres of a university or college must adhere to the four cardinal principles and the socialist orientation of education, must guarantee the leadership of the party and the state in the school and the implementation of the educational policies of the party and the state. This is our prime duty. We should continue to carry out educational reform, but reform must be kept in line with the correct orientation. We must not be reform leaders who are not sober enough and lose our bearings. The educational reform must proceed from the actual conditions of our country and be brought into line with the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our school education should be linked with the practice of reform and construction so as to train talented people in line with the four qualities. We need to refer to foreign experiences in developing education, but we must not blindly copy them. We must take a clear-cut position and adopt a resolute attitude to resist all erroneous remarks which violate the four cardinal principles and which advocate bourgeois liberalization, and must not take these things lightly and let them go unchecked.

Opposing the trend of bourgeois liberalization and adhering to the four cardinal principles is a major matter of principle concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong, and we must not be vague on this matter. However, we will take disciplinary measures against only a very small number of people who obstinately stick to mistakes, who advocate bourgeois liberalization in newspapers and refuse to mend their ways, and who are leading comrades but seriously neglect their duties. Even for those we should assign to suitable jobs and bring their professional skills and knowledge into play. [paragraph continues]

For other comrades who are influenced by erroneous thinking, we should help them to raise their consciousness through this struggle and to distinguish right from wrong. So long as they recognize and correct mistakes, they will have no more trouble. We must not repeat the method of carrying out a "political movement" in which all people have to pass a test. According to our historical experience, we oppose people expressing their views in the form of big-character posters. If young students have any opinions to air, they can express them in verbal or written form. They are welcome to do so. Even if their opinions are wrong, we still should patiently hold dialogues with them to discuss these issues in an equal manner. If they are still not convinced, they can reserve their views. It takes time for them to recognize the truth. As long as they can distinguish right from wrong, we should welcome them. We believe that the new leading body of the University of Science and Technology will certainly carry out the party central leadership's principles and policies, unite all teachers, staff members, and students, adhere to the four cardinal principles, continue the reform, oppose bourgeois liberalization, open a new situation in the university, and really build the University of Science and Technology into a socialist university with Chinese characteristics.

#### WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR UPHOLDING PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW141142 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Uphold Party Leadership"]

[Text] Taking a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization has now been put as an extremely important issue before the whole party and the people throughout the country. A very small number of prominent figures advocating bourgeois liberalization have for some time occupied rostrums and published articles to unscrupulously advertise the fallacy of "total Westernization," to vilify our party and the socialist system, or even to openly call for "changing the party," or that "the party should change its political color." This issue is put so conspicuously before us. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. This has a bearing on the destiny of our party, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of comprehensive reform and of the policy of opening to the outside world.

The four cardinal principles are the principles on the basis of which our state was founded. In his talk in July 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping very explicitly pointed out: "The essence of the four cardinal principles is to uphold Communist Party leadership. Without party leadership there definitely will be nationwide disorder and China would fall apart. History has shown us this. Chiang Kai-shek was never able to unify China. The keystone of bourgeois liberalization is opposition to party leadership. But without party leadership there will be no socialist system." Restudying this exposition by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is very useful to us in accurately analyzing the current political situation, upholding the four cardinal principles, and taking a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization.

Just after nationwide liberation, people said that "without the Communist Party there would be no New China." This truth is shown to people by modern Chinese history. The Taiping revolution by the Chinese peasantry failed, and the 1911 revolution by the Chinese bourgeoisie came to a premature end. Members of the older generation still remember: During the rule of the northern warlords, there were a large number of political parties, and various forces set up their own regimes; and the country was in a chaos and fell apart. Younger people may also dimly see a state of disunity in old China by reading Lu Xun's works. Since liberation, New China, under the leadership of the CPC, has stood on its own feet among the nations of the world. The outstanding achievements made by China in socialist construction are acknowledged by the world.

Now our party is leading the people in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and undertaking socialist modernization. History has proved and will further prove that the CPC is the force at the core leading the Chinese people in achieving their grand goal.

In the more than 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has set things in rights; laid down the correct political, ideological, and organizational lines; and set the grand goal of building a modern socialist state with Chinese characteristics and according to the conditions of the country. It is our party that has successfully led the economic structural reform in the rural and urban areas. It is our party that has set forth the correct policy of opening to the outside world. It is our party that has put forward the correct principle of simultaneously building a material and a spiritual civilization. It is also our party that has set the political goal of carrying out political structural reform and developing a high degree of democracy. Are there any achievements that have not been made under the leadership of our party and through the joint efforts of all the people since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? Guided by the CPC, the great ship of socialist China is steadily sailing toward its grand fixed goal.

China would have no future without the leadership of the Communist Party and without practicing socialism. Painful experiences in the 10 years of domestic turmoil still remain fresh in many people's memories. In those years, the criminal aim of the Jiang Qing and Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique was to break down our party. When we look at the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in the light of our historical experiences, we cannot but ponder seriously over it. In advocating bourgeois liberalization, a very small number of prominent figures have overtly directed their spearheads at our party, and we must not treat their frenzy lightly. If we fail to keep a clear head before this ideological trend and allow it to spread unchecked, the consequences arising therefrom will be very serious.

The current political and economic situation in our country is very good. There is now no basis for disturbances in China. Every good communist and CYL member, as well as everyone who is concerned about the party's cause, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of reform and of opening to the outside world, should take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and take practical action in further consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity in order to make new achievements in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and building a material and a spiritual civilization.

#### BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW POLICY ON CADRES

OW152219 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Chinese Government has decided on further measures to either demote or transfer unqualified officials from their positions. The action is considered an important step in the reform of China's cadre system. Here is Chen Guang with a Radio Beijing commentary:

China began to abolish what is known as the life tenure system 6 years ago. Since that time a large number of veteran leaders have retired, while thousands of young and middle-aged people have been promoted. They have taken on leading positions at the county level and higher. This is a significant step forward for China because the members of its leading body are growing older. The reform of the cadre system seems to be progressing smoothly. Today the government and the people are concerned about the competence of these new leaders and whether they have made any achievements since they took office.



A circular published by the Organization Department of the Communist Party set out China's new policy regarding cadres. It should clear up any questions concerning competence and achievements.

It used to be an unwritten rule in China that a cadre could only be promoted, never demoted. Once a person stepped into a leading position, he or she could remain there for years without achieving anything. A cadre was only dismissed when he or she violated the law or made a serious mistake at work. As a result, the government departments grew larger and larger. Inefficiency and bureaucracy increased at the same time. The government officials grew less devoted to their work because of the lack of a healthy environment of competition.

The new circular from the party stresses that this irrational trend must end and old ideas must change. The circular describes unqualified cadres as those who fail to win public confidence, show poor judgment, and lack the qualities necessary to be leaders. In the past it was unthinkable to either demote or transfer these cadres. The paper points out that the removal of incompetent officials is different from the way cadres are treated when they violate the law or make serious mistakes. This distinction helps create a healthy mood in the normal promotion and demotion of officials.

The party circular also stipulates for the first time that once a leader is demoted, his or her wages will change to suit the new job. This regulation does not affect any retired veteran cadres who contributed to China's revolutionary cause. Their original salary will be maintained. However, new officials must be subject to the possibility of a wage reduction. Otherwise, it will be difficult to reform China's cadre system.

The party plans to use a secret ballot vote to assess how well new cadres perform at work. Every year, the official's direct subordinates will cast a ballot. Higher authorities will examine officials who fail to win the confidence of the majority to determine whether to demote or transfer them.

People believe the new policy will help create a competitive environment and put some vitality into the ranks of the party and the government. The policy also provides a systematic method to examine cadres. It could lead to the promotion of more prominent young people.

#### RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SPIRIT OF 'UNSELFISHNESS'

HK160359 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 16 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Spirit of Unselfishness Brooks No Distortion"]

[Text] Unselfishness is a lofty spirit extolled in human history, and is also a fine moral tradition of the Chinese nation. Any distortion of "unselfishness" is an ignorant abuse of Chinese history.

On 9 September last year, SHEHUI BAO published an article, saying: "'Selfishness' aimed at survival and development is a motivating force for the development of human society." "Unselfishness is not a communist slogan," but "a slogan of slave owners." Therefore, it "must not be taken over" by the socialist society. The "Wencui" column of the overseas edition of this newspaper carried the excerpts of the article on 3 November. [paragraph continues]

Thereafter, a number of our readers raised objection to the article. Professor Li Yuan-che, a noted Chinese American scholar, said that he "felt very sad" at the unwarranted accusation of the spirit of unselfishness by the article. He pointed out: "Intellectuals greatly hold themselves responsible to the society. They must have the spirit of unselfishness." Professor Li Yuan-che's statement was published on 11 November 1986 on page 6 of the overseas edition of this paper. On 20 November 1986, Professor Li Yuan-che's article of criticism was published again in the "Wencui" column under the title of "Intellectuals Must Have the Spirit of Unselfishness". On 8 December 1986, the overseas edition of this paper published on page 2 a special article "Defending the 'Unselfishness'" by Mr Chen Chung-min, an Overseas Chinese residing in the United States. The article stated that unselfishness is a "very valuable positive factor" in the cultural tradition of the motherland. It systematically refuted the erroneous viewpoints of the SHEHUI BAO article. Some of our readers criticized our overseas edition for carrying the article from SHEHUI BAO, which was full of very erroneous views. We hereby offer our apology to our readers, and sincerely accept their criticism.

"Unselfishness" as a moral standard is always praised as a virtue in Chinese history. The lofty spirit of "being concerned about affairs of state before others, enjoying comfort after others" has encouraged numerous people with lofty ideals to devote themselves to the national interests. Therefore, regarding "unselfishness" as a slogan of slave owners and feudal rulers who dupe the people confuses truth and falsehood, and is utterly absurd.

The communists have always taken a scientific attitude of inheriting the essential and discarding the dross with regard to historical tradition of the civilization of mankind, so that the traditional virtue of unselfishness radiates with unprecedented splendor in the present-day new historical period in which the overall interests of the society are fully in line with personal interests of the people. The CPC has demanded that each and every Communist Party member "serve the people wholeheartedly, dedicate his whole life to the realization of communism, and be ready to make personal sacrifice." In other words, every party member must have a spirit of unselfishness. In the past, we relied on the spirit of unselfishness of "being ready to make personal sacrifice" for the revolutionary cause to overcome all kinds of hardships and danger to win the victory of the revolution. In the course of carrying out socialist revolution and construction, each and every Communist Party member is likewise requested to lead the masses to carry forward this spirit with his own exemplary conduct so that they subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the state and the people. This is an important guarantee for the success of our various undertakings.

Here, we should make a distinction between the two different concepts of "selfishness" and "personal interests." This so-called "selfishness" means putting personal interests above everything else, and reflects an idea of "thinking of oneself before others at every turn." It manifests itself in the practice of using public office for private gain, seeking private gain at public expense, and abusing one's power for private gain, and so on.

Such conducts motivated by private gain have inevitably brought severe harm to the state and the people. The Communist Party advocates "unselfishness," and what it wants to discard is precisely such "selfishness." As far as legitimate personal interests are concerned, they are, of course, permitted under the condition that the overall interests of the state and people are not harmed. Furthermore, they should be respected by the society and protected by the law. Actually, any moral standard of the society recognizes personal interests, and, at the same time, restricts selfishness of individuals. [paragraph continues]

Even in the capitalist society, selfishness and the conduct of harming others to benefit oneself is not regarded as a social morality. It is only in our socialist society that the unselfishness is truly praised and regarded as a lofty moral standard and spiritual civilization of the whole society, and is vastly advocated.

The purpose of the CPC in carrying out the four modernizations program is to seek common prosperity for the people. In this sense, the overall interests of the state and the people are essentially identical with those of each and every citizen under the socialist system. However, our modernization program is being conducted under specific conditions that we have a large population, and that we are economically weak. Therefore, in the process of implementing a policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, we must still struggle hard, work diligently, and practice thrift. Each and every citizen, Communist Party members in particular, must carry forward the dedicated spirit of unselfishness to promote the development of the socialist cause. The view which vilifies the spirit of unselfishness is out of tune with the spirit of our times. With regard to such erroneous views, we must take a clear-cut stand to refute them.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTARY ON 'CONFIDENCE IN REFORM'

HK120618 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Jan 87 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Confidence in Reform"]

[Text] Some university students staged demonstrations in a number of cities at the turn of the year. The way the authorities handled the situation has been impressive. Enough patience was displayed by the police that no students were arrested. There has been no sign of major chaos.

The leadership's management of the student unrest is to be acclaimed. Yet, more important seems to be what can be learned from analyzing both the actions and reactions in this development.

First, most demonstrators could not but agree that their society had undergone continual progress under the Communist Party's co-ordination for the past eight years. In fact, anyone who has common sense and knowledge of contemporary Chinese history can tell that only the Communist Party and the socialist road can assure the nation of its economic modernization and political democratization.

When the reform and open policy were rapidly increasing the nation's wealth, it was also the Communist Party that first drew public attention to the issues related to improving the political institutions. It has also decided to make in-depth studies and preparations that the complicated undertaking naturally requires. In contrast with this practical and persistent work, people would have little difficulty realizing that the demonstrators' slogans such as "freedom and democracy" stand as only helplessly vague and poorly substantiated.

Second, public reaction to the students is also meaningful. The demonstrators met with widespread disapproval or indifference. It is no surprise. For the majority of the Chinese, memories of the untold loss and injustice during the "Cultural Revolution" are still too fresh and powerful. Nothing can lead them to trade their economic benefits and hard-earned peaceful lives for what may be an omen of more uncertainties in this land. [paragraph continues]



It is this political maturity that has provided a solid foundation for the authorities' effective control of the situation. In other words, socialist China's political stability and national unity have proved to be much valued and thus unchallengeable.

Third, the leadership as well as the entire society should be particularly concerned about the voices that questioned the validity of socialism among some of the demonstrators. They were influenced by a call for a virtual total change of course to capitalism rather than what can be termed a socialist reform. And that is meant to be a negation of what China has been doing since 1978 which, on the contrary, has won much credit for the People's Republic in the world. Such a swerve in political direction is the last thing the Chinese people can accept.

This unimpeachable national consensus results from all China's past experience and will result in more confidence in the reform and open policy.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ANALYZES CLASS NATURE OF LAW

HK140819 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Sun Guohua (1327 0948 5478): "Laws Cannot Be Understood in Isolation"]

[Text] Marx said: "I have reached the following conclusion from my research: Neither legal relations nor forms of state could be grasped whether by themselves or on the basis of a so-called general development of the human mind, but, on the contrary, they have their origin in the material conditions of existence." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 2, p 82) This remark signified the birth of historical materialism and it provides a scientific methodological principle for us to understand such phenomena in superstructure as state and law. At present, there are different opinions on the questions of whether law is a special phenomenon only in class society and whether law has class character among China's jurists and law scholars. I think that this is related to whether we can adhere to Marx' methodological principle in the field of epistemology.

#### I.

If we adhere to Marx' methodology, we should acknowledge that law cannot be grasped by itself and we must first acknowledge the inevitable relations between law and state. Indeed, law, as a social phenomenon and a social category, is conditioned by many social factors. As a social phenomenon, people can feel the close and inseparable relationship between law and state power from their practical experience. Laws are formulated or authorized by the state, and thus become compulsory things by which all people must abide. The compulsory character of law finds expression in the state's guarantee and enforcement by a compulsory means. Lawbreakers are punished by the state. That is, laws are backed by state power. People can understand this from practical experience in daily life. "People who defy the law will be punished." This shows that law is not an ordinary social category, but a category backed by the compulsory enforcement of the state power, and people who defy or violate the law are punished by the state. Behind the law, there is a whole set of state apparatus -- Army, police, prisons, and courts. The inevitable relationship between law and state is an important characteristic of law which makes it different from other social categories such as moral standards, social organizations' rules and charters, and the joint pledges of communities and neighborhoods. Many scholars in history noticed this point, and the British analysis school stresses this point to strictly distinguish law from morality. This was a major contribution to the development of law theory. When discussing the concept of law, the Marxist classical writers also clearly pointed out this important characteristic of law. [paragraph continues]

Engels pointed out: "All demands of a civil society (no matter what class is ruling) must be taken as the will of the state and only thus can they gain universal validity in the form of law." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, p 247) Lenin also profoundly pointed out: "Without political power, all laws and all elected organizations will come to nowhere." ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 11, p 98) He also said that "without an institution that can force all people to abide by the standards of laws, the laws would be equal to naught." This institution is nothing other than the state, which has the "special coercive force."

Some comrades now try to prove that law is not a special and exclusive phenomenon of class society so that they can deny that all laws have a class character and can sever the inevitable relations between law and state. They say that law even existed in primitive society, and that in human history, the appearance of law is preceded by social habits and followed by the appearance of social classes and states. But without the guarantee of the state coercive force, how could the standards of social conduct be called law? If they can be called law, then some of our current rules and charters of organizations and moral standards may also be called laws. Then, what is the qualitative definition of law? Does it exist?

In order to deny that law is a special and exclusive phenomenon of class society and has inevitable relations with the state, some comrades put forth the concept of "law in a broad sense" and include many things that cannot be considered as laws in this concept. The concept confuses law and general standards of conduct and blurs the distinction between laws and non-law standards of conduct.

These comrades may argue that "what I mean is not general standards of conduct, but those with the guarantee of coercive force." However, "coercive force" is also a vague concept if it is not clearly modified. It may come from public opinion, from the internal discipline of an organization, or from the law of nature. However, only state enforcement can make a rule or standard of conduct a law. Without the guarantee of the state's coercive force, a rule will not be really a law. At the same time, only the state has the power to punish lawbreakers. If it is not clearly pointed out that law is formulated or authorized by the state and that its implementation is guaranteed by the coercive force of the state, and if it is held that non-state "social management institutions" can also formulate laws with similar "binding forces," then it is certain that the distinctions between law standards and non-law standards would be blurred. Then, how could we be strict in enforcing law and punishing lawbreakers?

Therefore, it is not only wrong in theory to sever the inevitable relations between law and state power and to deal with law alone, but is also unfavorable and harmful to our efforts to strengthen the socialist legal system and to the spirit of "acting strictly according to law."

## II.

To understand law, we must not only link it with state power, but should also link it with certain social relations and certain material conditions of existence. Relations between law and state power are a phenomenon in people's perceptual knowledge; as Engels said, "This is the formal aspect of the issue, and is self-evident." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, p 247) However, relations between law and people's material lives are an essential and substantial issue concerning the contents and essence of the laws, which are the compulsory standards of conduct formulated and enforced by the state. [paragraph continues]

In history, some people long ago understood that law represents the state will; this is still within the people's perceptual knowledge. Then, what is the state's will? "Why do people desire this rather than anything else? When seeking the answer, we found that in modern history, the state's desire in general is determined by the changing needs of the civil society, by the superior position of a certain class, and in the final analysis, by the development of relations between productive forces and relations of exchange." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, p 247) That is to say, the will reflected by law is in fact the will of the ruling class, and the contents of the will are determined by the material condition of this class. This is the methodologic principle of Marx and Engels, who expressed it in the "The Communist Manifesto," and it is the guide for us to understand the essence of law. ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, p 268)

At present, some comrades oppose this important principle of Marx and Engels and its universal guiding significance. They advocate legal standards only with "social character" and without "class character." They hold that the laws on environmental protection, food sanitation, prevention and treatment of water pollution, forest protection, prohibition of marriage between relatives, unifying standards of measurement, fire prevention, and traffic rules have no class character. In fact, I think that this is also a problem of approaching law from an isolated viewpoint that separates law from certain social relations and material conditions, so it is an erroneous viewpoint.

Of course, if we just view legal standards as they stand, there is indeed no substantial difference between many legal standards in our country and the corresponding legal standards in capitalist countries. Take traffic rules as an example. Cars must stop for red lights and may go when the light is green. This is completely the same. What is the class nature of this rule? However, this is merely the form. As far as the content of the rule is concerned, what kind of social relations does the rule reflect and protect? Which social group's will do such social relations embody? Once we consider these questions, we will be able to see things clearly. The rule of "stop on red and go on green" in capitalist society just reflects and protects the social relations and social order favorable to capitalism and embodies the will of the capitalist class; while in socialist society, it reflects and protects the social relations and social order favorable to socialist modernization and embodies the will of the people under the leadership of the working class, so it is an indispensable important factor in the building of our socialist material and spiritual civilization. Isn't its class character very clear?

According to the logic of these comrades, not only the traffic rules but some laws for ensuring the ruling functions of the ruling class, such as some items in the criminal law (about premeditated and unpremeditated crimes), are also free from any class character, if these legal standards are merely treated as they stand with no consideration of the question of what social relations they reflect and guarantee.

These comrades hold that all laws have a social nature. It is a pity that in their minds, "society" is not a specific socioeconomic form but merely abstract society in general terms. In fact, the social relations reflected and embodied by law always exist in a specific socioeconomic form in which a specific class holds state power. In human history, there is a slave society, feudal society, capitalist society, and socialist society. Laws in different historical stages reflect and protect the social relations and social order in these societies and thus have clear class character.  
[paragraph continues]



It is impossible to correctly understand the legal standards if we see the merely as they stand and separate them from the social relations they reflect and from the economic foundation on which they are built.

Indeed, there are laws and regulations for ensuring social and public functions, such as the traffic rules, in any society, but they serve different social relations in different societies and form a part of the legal systems in various societies. These laws and regulations also embody the will of the ruling class that holds state power in a certain society, and also are subject to the needs of the development of the material conditions of the people's livelihood. The socialist laws in our country embody the will of the people under the leadership of the working class, and our traffic rules, food sanitation law, and other laws and regulations are no exception. They all serve the general purpose of socialist modernization in our country, and must all be in line with the four cardinal principles. If we do not approach these laws and regulations in isolation, how could we say that they have no class character? The class nature of law is in essence the class will represented by law, and the will is people's intentions and purposes. Denying the class nature of the laws in our country is in fact to deny the purpose and orientation of the laws and regulations in our country. Shouldn't we give deep thought to this question?

Admittedly, some rules and regulations in a legal system perform the functions of maintaining public order in society, and they are not only favorable to the ruling class, but are also favorable to the general public and entire society. However, we should notice that the society is precisely one in which a certain class holds the ruling position and grasps state power. Naturally, the legal standards favorable to "entire society" are also favorable or at least not harmful to the ruling class. So, the ruling functions of the ruling class that enforces the laws and the performances of the public functions are closely linked to each other in a dialectical and united way. They all embody the will of the ruling class that holds state power and serve the needs of the political rule of that class. Engels pointed out: "Political rule is always based on the performance of some social functions, and political rule can continue only by performing such social functions." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 219) That is to say, class political rule is always linked with the performance of social public functions, and the two sides cannot be separated from one another. The opinion that considers the performance of social functions as something merely with "social character" and without "class character" is in fact to separate these two sides. As a matter of fact, the performance of public functions precisely serves the purpose of maintaining political rule. For example, the ruling class would not build any water conservation or irrigation works if this violated its fundamental interests or endangered its political rule. Only the socialist state with the people as its masters can really take care of the development of the public undertakings. Even so, the state, with the people as its masters, cannot disregard defense and administrative expenditure and use all manpower and materials to build irrigation works, express highways, and other public facilities. In the present historical period, we still need to maintain the people's democratic dictatorship and to consolidate and strengthen the people's political power, or to maintain the people's rule.

### III.

The comrades who deny the class nature of law and the close links between law and the existence of classes can correctly notice that there are certainly some social organizations and social standards in any society. However, they fail to notice the qualitative distinction between the legal standards, which are special social standards that have inevitable relations with state and state power, and other standards of public conduct and rules and regulations of ordinary social organizations. [paragraph continues]



They misunderstand Engel's statement that "with appearance of law, state -- the public power organ that performs the duty of enforcing the law -- also appears." They argue that Engels here also pointed out that the emergence of state was preceded by the appearance of law. In fact, Engels in this statement did not refer to the time sequence of the appearance of law and state; what he wanted to clarify is the unseparable relations between law and state in their emergence and functions. That is, law must be enforced and maintained by a responsible organization -- the state.

It is no wonder that there were precursors of law in primitive society. This is because it was a very long period of transition from primitive society to class society. The precursors of law in primitive society later grew into real law in class society. It is natural that there was a series of qualitative changes in the transition process.

Some comrades also urge that law also will exist in future communist society because such standards of public conduct as traffic rules will remain in the advanced stage of communist society. In fact, they are still committing the mistake of approaching law as it stands. They do not understand that the character of the social standards then will be completely different from what it is now, because social relations have completely changed and the material conditions of social life are greatly different. If we still call them laws, they must be "laws" with quotation marks. That is, the same terminology represents things of different character.

Only after the state gives the legal attribution to a standard of conduct can it become a law. Although technological rules, biologically regularity, and economic laws all condition people's action, and any violation of these things will lead to bad consequences, they can be called laws only after the state recognizes their legal validity and ensures their implementation by force, and only thus can they have the attribution of law. Then, they can become directives that tell people what to do, how to do it, and what is prohibited and banned, and become mandatory orders that the state guarantees by force with the offenders being punished. Once a rule of any character becomes a law, it will have the attributes of law and will be linked with certain social relations, with a certain class' will, and with state power. In the final analysis, the social relations, class will, and state power are all determined by the society's economic foundation. Therefore, once a technological rule becomes a law and has the attributes of law, it will not only reflect relations between man and nature, but will also reflect relations between man and man. The technological laws and regulations are those that people must observe in the handling of relations between man and materials in the process of regulating relations between man and man. Because of any violation of these rules will harm the interest of society, the class, and the people, the state has to adopt the legal means to ensure the people's observance of these rules. Comrades who hold that the technological laws do not have class character fail to notice the relationship between the technological laws and society and state, but still regard them as purely technological rules. Only by viewing the legal attributes of the technological laws and the law for banning marriages between close relatives rather than regarding them as merely technological and biological rules, thus grasping the inevitable relations between these laws and certain social and political relations, can we understand the real nature of these laws.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DRIVE

HK110438 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 11 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Launch an Extensive and Deep Drive To Increase Production and Practice Economy"]

[Text] To increase production and practice economy is an important guiding principle in China's economic construction. At present it is particularly necessary to reemphasize it.

Recalling history, after the liberation of the whole country, the party and government mobilized the masses to launch an extensive drive to increase production and practice economy, with the result that the wounds of war were soon healed, the national economy quickly revived, and the First 5-Year Plan was victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule. Now many old workers, peasants, party members, and cadres retain fresh in their memory the scenes of those years of the vigorous drive to increase production and practice economy, when the masses worked hard to increase production, practiced strict economy, labored selflessly, and forgot food and sleep in their efforts to make innovations and new creations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, tremendous growth has been registered in the national economy as a result of instituting the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy. However, it should be noted that many places do not lay much stress on increasing production and practicing economy, and work in this respect has been relaxed somewhat. People seem to think that with the economy having developed to the level of today, the work of increasing production and practicing economy is not really necessary or important.

There is no doubt at all in order to attain the goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and accomplish the four modernizations, it is essential to work hard at promoting the technological transformation of the enterprises and at developing lateral ties, market sales, and so on. It is also essential to get an effective grasp of work related to reform, opening up, invigoration, and the development of science and technology. However, as far as economic management and enterprise work are concerned, it is also necessary to devote considerable effort to the work of increasing production and practicing economy.

It is essential to realize that there is very great potential for increasing production and practicing economy in all fields of production, construction, and circulation, and there is also serious waste in all items of expenditure. According to an analysis of current data, it is estimated that the proportion of material input consumption in industrial production in 1986 rose by more than 2 percentage points compared with 1980. The profit and tax rate on investment in large and medium industrial enterprises in 1986 dropped by about 10 percent compared with 1980. It would be reasonable to expect that in the wake of the development of production and the progress of technology, material input consumption in production should drop lower and lower and enterprise taxes and profits should grow continually, but in fact precisely the opposite has happened. This shows that despite the fact that the level of China's economic development today is much higher than in the early post-liberation years, while there has also been great progress in production technology, economic results are still not good enough. Making a rough calculation based on the scale of China's industrial production today, if material input consumption dropped by 1 percentage point, over 5 billion yuan worth of such consumption would be economized, or net output value could be increased by about 3 billion yuan. If the 1980 level of material input consumption in industrial production was reached again, then as much as 10 billion yuan worth of such consumption could be economized. This is a considerable figure!

Again, take administrative expenditure: During the past few years, the national expenditure has risen at an annual average rate of 14 percent, greatly exceeding the average 12 percent rise in national income and 8.8 percent rise in financial revenue during the same period. The expenditure has doubled in 5 years. Such a growth rate cannot but attract attention. The great increase in administrative expenditure has given rise to serious extravagance and waste in such respects as using public funds to give banquets, go on scenic tours, go in for ostentation and extravagance, and parade one's wealth. It has also ruined the social mood. This state of affairs tells us that vigorously launching work to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure is a current urgent task.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan we are now undertaking is facing difficulties of shortage of construction capital and materials. We are not only encountering these difficulties right now; they will continue to exist for a long time during the building of the four modernizations. How can we overcome them? There are only two ways. One is to borrow, and the other is to rely on our own creation and accumulation. We can borrow from others if the conditions are suitable, and such borrowings should be actively used. The problem is that it is not all that easy to borrow; moreover, such borrowings must later be repaid with interest. Our own creation and accumulation remains the reliable way. This requires mobilizing the masses to launch an extensive and deep drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure. The more thoroughly this work is done, the more will it be able to stimulate the work of reforms, opening up, and invigoration; spur technological progress; and increase social wealth by a great amount, thereby accumulating capital for the four modernizations.

Of course, there are some differences in launching the work of increasing production and practicing economy today compared with the 1950's. In particular, as the level of production technology has made considerable progress since that time, the difficulties involved in further reducing input consumption, lowering production costs, and speeding up capital turnaround are much greater than in the past. However, production technology is continually developing, the quality of the laborers is continually improving, and urban economic reforms are continually deepening. As related above, there is obvious potential to be tapped in production, construction, circulation, administration, and so on, provided a little more effort is made. So long as we ideologically attach importance to launching the work of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing income and economizing expenditure, fully mobilize the masses, propose practical measures, and seriously grasp the work, we will certainly be able to achieve practical results.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES COAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

HK160507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Cao Ruitian (2580 3843 1131): "A New Turning Point for the Coal Industry"]

[Text] Last year was the second year for coal mines, which have been put under a state-controlled unified distribution scheme, to carry out the overall input-output contract system. The various technical and economic indexes of these coal mines reached fairly high levels. Judging the given statistics alone can only give people the impression that coal production is getting better and better each year, but if we make further study and analysis, we will notice that China's coal industry is at a turning point in its history.



## I.

Coal production has moved from the pattern of stressing single coal products to a coal-oriented diversified pattern. China's coal industry for many years has basically been an undertaking which "concentrates on one thing only," one-sidedly stressing coal output to the neglect of developing a diversified economy. As a result, large amounts of material resources have not been fully utilized, surplus labor not properly arranged, and undertakings in the service of production and people's welfare not initiated. Thus, economic results have become increasingly poor.

With the implementation of the policy of enlivening domestic reform and opening to the outside world, and with the development of the commodity economy, the situation in coal markets in which "the emperor's ugly daughter never worries about finding suitors" has changed considerably. Last year the Ministry of Coal Industry listed a diversified economy as one of the three main aspects of the coal industry which goes hand in hand with the other two -- production and capital construction. This is an important change of strategic significance in our guiding ideology, a change consistent with the development of the socialist commodity economy. Last year state-controlled coal mines vigorously developed washing processes and comprehensive utilization. The proportion of raw coal sold directly declined to 15 percent, 37 percent less than in the previous year, and that of coal products dressed by screening is expected to increase from 31 percent in the year before last to 59 percent. Fairly good economic results were achieved in operating power stations fuelled by gangue [gan shi 1632 4258] and the production of gangue cement, gangue bricks, and sulphur concentrates. The state-controlled coal mines' capacity to earn foreign exchange by exporting multipurpose products was increased to a new level. They earned \$5.5 million in foreign exchange last year. This shows that a transformation in China's coal industry's product mix to the structure of production is in the making.

## II.

China's coal industry has begun to build new modern coal mines on the basis of the old coal mines whose modes of production and operation are relatively backward. For quite some time growth in coal output has been generated by relying on increasing the number of employees and hence, efficiency has been very poor. The Ministry of Coal Industry must give priority to safety, efficiency, and building modern coal mines, with the modernization of coal mines being the comprehensive reflection of such factors as technological progress, advanced equipment, scientific administration and management, complete production means, and improved employee quality. At present, of the recommended 140 state-controlled coal mines throughout the country, 77 mines have been elected as the first batch of key modern mines for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The percentage of machines used by state-controlled coal mines in mining, tunnelling, loading, and haulage is 47 percent. This year the construction of selected key modern coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry will be undertaken in a steady manner, concentrating on organizing the construction and progress of the projects and on practical results, with world advanced levels as the objectives.

## III.

Basing itself on domestic markets, the coal industry has begun to open its doors to overseas markets. China is well known overseas for its huge coal reserves, early exploitation, numerous varieties, and its good quality. [paragraph continues]



However, in the years of the feudal, semifeudal, and semicolonial society, imperialist powers plundered China of its coal and therefore, normal trade in coal with other countries was virtually out of the question. After the founding of the PRC, although a small quantity of coal was exported, China's coal still failed to play its proper role in world coal markets. During the last 2 years, the volume of coal exported by our country has gradually increased and reached 9.8 million tons last year. It is expected to increase to at least 16 million tons this year. The state has listed coal as an important commodity capable of generating foreign exchange earnings and has formulated a policy for expanding coal export. This is also a major success in coal development. Now, coal produced by the Datong, Kailuan, Huaibei, and 20 or so other coal mines, has been exported to 15 countries or regions, such as Japan, Belgium, and Hong Kong. The Datong, Ruqigou, Pingshuo, and Yangquan coal export bases have been built and related railroad, shipping, communications, loading, storage, and transport facilities will be improved. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, \$2 billion in foreign investment will be used in building and expanding a batch of projects which have strong repayment capabilities and promise better economic results, including large- and medium-sized key coal mines, pithead power stations, and railroads. Then, efforts will be made to ensure that the Pingshuo Daipao Opencut Coal Mine, currently the biggest Sino-U.S. joint-venture project in China, will be put into commission as scheduled. Projects using World Bank loans will be undertaken enthusiastically, and compensation trade cooperation with coal as a repayment vehicle will be conducted. The export of coal mining machinery, electrical products, and diversified industrial products, as well as technological and labor services, will be expanded. All these are important ways of accelerating coal industry modernization and opening up new world energy markets.

As China's coal industry passes through this turning point, without doubt it will be confronted by all kinds of difficulties. However, since a correct course has been set, and so long as we spare no effort in opening up new prospects in work and keep forging ahead, our path ahead will become wider and wider.

#### LIAOWANG CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF FEUDAL INFLUENCE

HK160525 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 2, 12 Jan 87 p 22

[Article by Fu Shubo (4569 2885 2672): "Guangdong Pays Attention to Eliminating Feudal Influence in the Work of Cadres"]

[Text] Recently, this reporter interviewed Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department Director Zheng Guoxiong on the work concerning cadres in Guangdong Province. Giving an account on the achievements with respect to the work of cadres in Guangdong Province, Zheng Guoxiong emphasized that some feudal practices existing in the work concerning cadres badly need to be eliminated.

He pointed out:

— The excellent economic situation emerged in Guangdong Province in the past few years has proven that the party's policies are correct and the cadre contingent of Guangdong is good and competent;

-- Guangdong is in the forefront of the reform and the opening-up drive. As the reform has vested cadres with greater power and the opening-up process has given cadres more opportunities to see the outside world, they are now required to be more revolutionary. We have to see whether our cadres have resolutely implemented the essential guideline laid down by the central authorities, whether they have adopted a firm ideal of serving the people, and whether they can stand various tests.

-- More than 1,000 young and middle-aged cadres were selected to fill leading bodies at the prefectural (city) and country levels in Guangdong Province in the past few years. They have imbued the entire leading stratum with vitality.

-- Some new systems, such as the systems of democratic assessment, democratic supervision, and open recruitment of cadres, have been progressively implemented on a trial basis in the province, good results have been scored and fresh experience accumulated.

Zheng Guoxiong specially mentioned some feudal practices that badly need to be eliminated from the work concerning cadres.

He said: The pernicious influence of the feudal rule which had lasted for several thousand years in China remains in many fields of the country's social life today. The CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building of spiritual civilization pointed out: "Feudal ideology is deep-rooted in our country. The concept of patriarchal clannishness, autocratic ways, the tendency to seek privileges and to form factions for selfish purposes -- all these things that die hard in our social relations today are in essence manifestations of the evil influence of feudalism." The evil influence of feudalism is also reflected in the work concerning cadres, for example, the practices of promoting and appointing cadres by favoritism, giving first consideration to relations rather than adhering to the party's principles, making use of one's power to arrange jobs for one's spouse, children, relatives, and friends, and so on. In most cases, the unhealthy tendencies within the party are related to the existing abnormal relations networks. In certain places, before a disciplinary action against a cadre is announced, some people may show up to plead for mercy for this cadre, as the decision has been divulged to them through the relations network. Only after the evil influence of feudalism is eliminated and various kinds of networks of relations are demolished will we be able to rectify our party style and train a cadre contingent that the people can trust. It takes time for us to notice this issue. And now the issue has begun to draw people's attention.

The criminal procedural law of China provides that if an officer in charge of the proceedings of a case is a party involved in the case or a close relative of any party involved in the case, or he has his own interests involved in the case, or has maintained other relations that may affect the fair adjudication of the case, then he should call for a withdrawal of service from the case, and all the parties involved in the case or their legal agents have the right to demand his withdrawal from the case. We think this provision on withdrawal of service can be used by us as a reference in our work concerning cadres.

Zheng Guoxiong said: In appointing and transferring cadres, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department had tried its best to avoid two practices, namely, to avoid arousing suspicion regarding kinship and regionalism.

The practice of avoiding arousing suspicion regarding kinship demands that: 1) A leading party and government cadre's spouse and children who work with a department directly under this cadre's leadership and supervision be transferred to other departments. [paragraph continues]

2) In case two members of a leading body have established a relationship by marriage between them, one of them be transferred out of this leading body.

The practice of avoiding arousing suspicion regarding regionalism has set forth two requirements. First, leading cadres who are natives of a place had better be appointed to work in another place. If a leading party and government cadre is assigned to a leading position in the place where he was born and brought up, then his status as a fellow townsman of the local people will possibly turn out to be an obstacle to his work since he has many relatives and friends there. It will be beneficial to both this leading cadre himself and his work if he is transferred to work elsewhere. Second, leading party and government cadres who have been working in a certain place for a long time should be transferred to other places in a planned way. Some leading party and government cadres who have been working in a place for decades may have formed intentionally or unintentionally some factions around them, for one reason or another. Convincing these cadres by reasoning, the provincial party committee may transfer them to work in some new places. Having cadres from different provinces to work together may help to strengthen the unity within our cadre contingent.

In addition, those cadres working with organization and personnel departments, if developing abnormal relations and doing things in an unfair way, must definitely be transferred to other places. The vacancies left over must be filled up by other cadres who are honest and upright, firmly adhere to party spirit, are fair in handling official affairs, and are highly devoted to public interests.

Of course, in stressing the necessity of avoiding arousing suspicion regarding kinship and regionalism when appointing cadres and that of transferring cadres, we are not implying that our cadres are indulged in unhealthy tendencies, or that all of them must be transferred. Most cadres of Guangdong Province, including those who need to be transferred to other positions, are good. Only a very small number of cadres have been involved in evil practices and have aroused indignance among the masses. By the way, the practice of avoiding arousing suspicion regarding kinship and regionalism in the main involves leading party and government cadres but has nothing to do with ordinary cadres, technical personnel, and teachers.

Can we ever ensure that various kinds of relations networks can be eliminated if we practice the system of avoiding arousing suspicion regarding kinship and regionalism in appointing cadres? Zheng Guoxiong said: This question should be viewed from two aspects. On the one hand, we should first obtain experience by progressively implementing on a trial basis the measure of avoiding arousing suspicion regarding kinship and regionalism in appointing cadres. Then we will be able to draw up a system which will of course help to get rid of various kinds of relations networks. On the other hand, we must also initiate a reform in other aspects of our cadres system. The reform of the cadre system is a "system engineering" project. We will be more assured of the success of elimination of feudal influence if we can draw up and perfect step by step a series of regulations and systems, such as the assessment of performance, democratic appraisal, and democratic supervision of cadres; the system of contracted responsibility for one's term of office; the system of rewards and penalties; and the system of open recruitment.



MINISTRY ANNOUNCES EXPORTS UP, IMPORTS DOWN

OW160748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- China's foreign trade deficit was reduced to 5.75 billion U.S. dollars in 1986, 2.66 billion U.S. dollars less or a 31.6 percent decrease than that in 1985, Zhou Keren, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, announced here this morning.

"The country's 1986 exports topped 27 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 4.2 percent over 1985, while imports dropped to 32.756 billion U.S. dollars, a decrease of 4.6 percent," the spokesman said at a press conference this morning.

"The above-mentioned figures were based on the business statistics by the ministry," Zhou Keren explained.

"The year 1986 saw big increases in the export of the country's light industrial goods, textiles, cereals, oilc and foodstuffs, native produce, animal by-products and arts and crafts as well as machinery and electronic goods," Zhou said.

"But," he added, "oil export earnings were 55.6 percent less in 1986 than in 1985, due to the slump of the oil price on the world market."

"China imported more advanced technologies, key equipment and raw materials which are badly needed in the domestic economic construction and at the same time reduced the repeated importation of some production lines and of high-grade consumer durables, with a view to China's international payment ability," Zhou said.

In 1986, he said, China's exports to Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and the United States totalled 14.59 billion U.S. dollars, taking up more than half of the total export.

Exports to Hong Kong and Macao reached 7.75 billion U.S. dollars, a rise of 29.9 percent over 1985; the exports to Japan and the United States rose by nine percent and 25.7 percent respectively if the oil export is excluded.

In addition, Zhou said, fast increases were registered in China's exports to the Western Europe, the Oceania, the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. "Marked achievements were also made in China's trade with the Third World countries," he added:

"Striving to increase export and earn more foreign exchange is a key to fulfilling China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90)," the spokesman stressed. "It is also the foundation and key for carrying out the country's policy of opening to the outside world, strengthening China's ties with the international market and promoting the growth of the country's foreign economic activities and trade," he said.



ANHUI REGULATIONS ON HEFEI PARADES, DEMONSTRATIONS

OW150451 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Full text of Provincial Regulations Governing the Holding of Parades and Demonstrations in Hefei, adopted by the 24th Session of the 9th Hefei Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on 6 January 1987, and approved by the 27th Session of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 13 January 1987]

[Text] Article 1: The following regulations are drawn up for the sake of safeguarding citizens' rights to hold parades and demonstrations according to law, and maintaining public order on the basis of the provisions stipulated in the Constitution and other laws.

Article 2: People's governments at all levels in Hefei shall protect citizens who hold parades and demonstrations according to law.

Article 3: Four days before parades and demonstrations are scheduled, their organizers should submit a written application to the Hefei Public Security Bureau, or to the relevant county public security bureau if the parades and demonstrations are to be held in a county under Hefei's jurisdiction. The application should contain information on the reason, purpose, number of participants, location, and date, as well as time of commencement and completion, routes, and safety measures relevant to the parades and demonstrations. The names, occupations, and addresses of the organizers should also be included in the application.

Article 4: Municipal or county public security organs should approve the applications for holding parades and demonstrations, provided they are in line with provisions in the Constitution and other laws and they will not impair state, social, and collective interests or other citizens' legitimate freedom and rights. On the basis of the need to maintain traffic flow and public order, public security organs may change the time, location, and routes stated in the application, and request an amendment accordingly.

Article 5: Within 3 days after receiving the application for holding parades or demonstrations, public security organs shall make a decision to approve or dismiss the application and notify the organizers in writing. Public security organs shall be responsible for maintaining traffic flow and public order during approved parades and demonstrations.

Article 6: Participants in parades and demonstrations should abide by the Constitution and other laws. They should keep state secrets, protect public property, observe public order, and respect the public code of conduct. Parades and demonstrations should proceed according to the time, location, and routes approved by public security organs. Organizers of parades and demonstrations must be responsible for ensuring order and safety. During parades and demonstrations, carrying or using (?weapons), lethal tools, inflammable materials, explosives, or anything which may jeopardize public safety is strictly prohibited. Parades and demonstrations may not be held at state organs, military organs, press units, enterprises, institutes, airports, terminals, or piers.

The participants should not disturb social order, production, work, teaching, scientific research, or people's lives; or disturb public order, obstruct traffic flow; or paint, write, carve anything, or put up posters or slogans along the way; or ravage parks, wooded areas, means of transportation, or public facilities; or stop vehicles; or humiliate anybody.

Article 7: Public security organs shall take the necessary measures to terminate parades and demonstrations which violate these regulations.

Article 8: During the course of parades and demonstrations, those who resort to violence to (?obstruct production), or obstruct state personnel from performing their duties according to law, and those who carry out lawless acts or crimes, shall have their legal responsibilities investigated according to law by public security and judicial departments.

Article 9: Any problems arising from executing these regulations shall be explained by the Hefei Municipal People's Government.

Article 10: These regulations shall be promulgated after they have been approved by the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

#### ANHUI TV INTERVIEWS NEW UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP

OW141052 [Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 January carried in its "National News Program" a 5-minute video report by Anhui Television Station's reporter on a visit to the China University of Science and Technology on the morning of 13 January.

The report begins with shots of school scenes and a discussion meeting of school cadres, then cuts to the reporter's interview with Peng Peiyun, CPC Committee secretary of the university.

Reporter: "Comrade Peng Peiyun, you are the new CPC Committee secretary of the China University of Science and Technology. After assuming office, what do you plan to do about the school's leadership?"

Peng: "At present, the primary task of the party organization of the China University of Science and Technology is to follow the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, take a clear cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization represented by Fang Lizhi, and follow a correct direction in running this university. We believe that, after criticizing Fang Lizhi's ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, we will certainly enhance the socialist consciousness of teachers, students, and staff of this university. After eliminating interferences by Fang Lizhi and others, the China University of Science and Technology is bound to take big strides along the broad avenue of socialism and operate more successfully."

Following the interview, video shows two school cadres who express their support for the well-timed decision of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on the university's leadership.

It then cuts to shots of a discussion meeting between Teng Teng, president of the university, and students, in which the former says: "I feel that a school should have a good atmosphere for study. Teachers and the school should place strict demands on students. On the other hand, students should also have strict demands for teachers and the school, including myself, the president. This is reciprocal. We should carry forward the fine traditions and characteristics of the China University of Science and Technology. We want our students to be good in ideological, political, and vocational matters, and to become qualified personnel capable of meeting China's needs to accomplish the four modernizations. I think we all share this common wish. How to achieve this goal and what problems should be solved now? This is my primary concern after arriving here. I would like to hear your views about it."

#### XINHUA ON SHANGHAI POLICE DEALING WITH STUDENTS

OW160400 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Report by XINHUA reporter Chen Maodi: "Being Devoted to Their Duties and Observing Strict Discipline -- A Report on How Shanghai Public Security Cadres and Police Acted While Some College Students Took to the Streets"; Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1359 GMT on 15 January transmits a service message asking that the following item not be published]

[Text] Shanghai, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- Without heeding advice from others, some college students took to the streets of Shanghai toward the end of last year. As a result, public order in Shanghai was disturbed for a while. At that time, public security cadres and police in Shanghai Municipality -- being devoted to their duties and observing strict discipline -- worked hard to maintain public and traffic order, winning warm praise from the citizens of Shanghai.

Several hundred students from Tongji University took to the streets of Shanghai on 18 December 1986. After learning of this, traffic cadres and police of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau immediately rushed to the scene to try to dissuade the students from continuing the demonstration. On 19 December, some more college students participated in the demonstrations. As a result, traffic and public order in Shanghai's downtown area and along the bund were disrupted. On instructions from the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, the municipal Public Security Bureau dispatched public security cadres and armed police personnel to perform their duties in those places day and night. A large number of public security cadres and police were on duty on primary and secondary streets to maintain public order. After the students started taking to the streets, the municipal Public Security Bureau took steps to strengthen ideological and political work among its cadres and police and required them to take the overall situation into account, to perform their duties in a civilized way, and to strictly observe the discipline of "being cursed without cursing back, being hit without hitting back, and being provoked without losing one's temper." Resolutely implementing the municipal Public Security Bureau's instructions, public security cadres and people's and armed police did the following while performing their duties:

Being cursed without cursing back. There were always many spectators during the recent student demonstrations. College students mingled with city residents as did good persons with people with ulterior motives. Some individual college students and troublemakers used abusive language against the people's and armed police personnel on duty. On 19 December, some people provoked public security cadres and people's and armed police personnel performing their duties in the People's Square by hurling insults at them.



Taking the overall situation into account, however, the public cadres and police did not hurl any insults back; much less did they take any violent action against those people. In the early hours of 20 December, one of the student demonstrators took a cap off the head of a people's policeman and threw it up in the air in front of the municipal government building. The people's policeman seriously said to the student: "You are obstructing my performance of my official duty." That student continued to swear at the policeman, but the latter did not curse back. Many resident-spectators came to the defense of the people's policeman and criticized the college student for being unreasonable.

Being hit without hitting back. During those several days, public security cadres and people's and armed police on duty were repeatedly hit by individual college students and some people with ulterior motives. According to incomplete statistics, more than 40 armed policemen were beaten, cursed, or rammed. Restraining their fury, those armed policemen stood fast and calmly at their posts.

They were rescuing people from danger and protecting the personal safety of college students and other people. The People's Square and the bund in front of the municipal government building were two major places where college students assembled and demonstrated. In those places, because there were too many people or because it was too crowded, dangerous situations continually arose. Some bad elements even took the opportunity to commit crimes, endangering the personal safety of college students and other people. At such times, people's or armed police personnel invariably stepped forward bravely to protect the college students and other people on the scene. At about 1700 on 22 December, thousands of college students and resident-spectators in the People's Square surged toward the eastern side of the square. Public order was greatly disrupted. A woman in her thirties was pushed to the railing and might have been pushed over it. Seeing that the woman's life was in danger, Li Lin, a cadre of the traffic department of the municipal Public Security Bureau, immediately led more than 30 people's police personnel in rushing to the woman through the crowd, rescuing her from danger. That woman was very grateful to the people's policemen, saying: "If it were not for the help of the people's policemen, I would have been dead." On the evening of 20 December, two college students were pushed to the ground by a crowd. Two armed policemen immediately rushed to the college students and helped them stand up, thus avoiding injuries from trampling by the crowd.

Working hard and not being upset by criticism. Braving the bitter cold, public security cadres and people's and armed police personnel worked day and night. They stayed up so long that their eyes became bloodshot, and they also shouted themselves hoarse. Shanghai's weather suddenly became cold on the afternoon of 19 December, with temperatures dropping to 4 or 5 degrees below zero centigrade. Most public security cadres and police did not wear their cotton-padded overcoats. Thus, more than 300 cadres and policemen in charge of traffic control caught colds. In those days, leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau and members of relevant district police stations all stood fast at their posts and slept only a few hours a day.

Reviewing what happened toward the end of last year, public security cadres and people's and armed police personnel sincerely said: They hope that all college students would treasure a political situation of stability and unity, conscientiously resist the corrosive influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, uphold the four cardinal principles, foster lofty communist ideals, strengthen their sense of organization and discipline, not start things again like what happened toward the end of last year, and work hard for the socialist modernization of the motherland along with the people across the country.



SHANGHAI WRITERS ON WANG RUOWANG'S EXPULSION

HK160938 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0659 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission decided to expell Wang Ruowang from the party, this reporter had interviews with Ru Zhijuan, Bai Hua, and other Shanghai writers on their opinions on this decision. The interviewed writers felt that Wang Ruowang's expulsion from the party was a natural outcome since he had violated the CPC Constitution in preaching bourgeois liberalism.

Secretary of the leading party group of the Shanghai Writers' Association Ru Zhijuan said: Every CPC member has a long history of seeking to join the party. We knew that Wang Ruowang had such a story of his own when he was staying in Yanan. Anyway, I am sure that everybody has to take an oath when he joins the party. Now that Wang Ruowang has gone back on his oath and insisted on his mistakes, his being expelled from the party is a good lesson.

Having reviewed the efforts that the party organizations of the Shanghai Writers' Association have made in the past few years in patiently helping Wang Ruowang and criticizing his erroneous words and deeds, Ru Zhijuan said: Wang Ruowang did say that he would accept criticism and correct his mistakes. He failed to keep his promise but went farther and farther and committed more and more serious mistakes, which landed him in his present position. A party-member writer must always keep in line with the party central authorities. Writers' works, after all, have an influence on society. Therefore, we must take a serious attitude toward the party's literary cause.

Making remarks on the expulsion of Wang Ruowang from the party, Bai Hua, a writer who is a party member, asserted: As pointed out by a leading person concerned, Wang Ruowang's mistake is not of a literary nature but is a political issue. We should study conscientiously to enhance our understanding. As a CPC member, Wang Ruowang has committed serious mistakes in violating the party's four cardinal principles, said Zhao Changtian, a middle-aged writer and the deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Shanghai Writers' Association. A party-member writer is first a communist and then a writer, he said.

RUI XINGWEN TALKS WITH SHANGHAI STUDENTS 15 JAN

OW160616 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The party committees of the municipal Cultural, Educational, and Public Health Departments, the municipal Education Office, the Higher Education Bureau, the Education Bureau, and the Trade Union of Education Workers jointly held a New Year's forum over the last few days. Leaders of the municipal party committee and the municipal government and more than 1,700 teachers from universities, middle and primary schools, and kindergartens as well as political cadres, veteran cadres, and representatives of college students and graduates attended the forum. They freely discussed the excellent situation in education as well as such questions as how to uphold the four cardinal principles, how to persistently carry out reform and implement the policy of opening to the outside world, how to strengthen and implement the policy of opening to the outside world, how to strengthen and improve the ideological and political work among the students, and how to do a better job in training students to become qualified personnel for the four modernizations.

Sitting around a table and cordially talking with other participants were Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zeng Qinghong, (Shen Tiedi), Zhao Qizheng, (Feng Lixing), (Huang Jinguan), (Su Wen), Li Guohao, Yang You, (Ji Gongti), and Xie Lijuan, leading comrades of the CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee; Xie Xide, member of the CPC Central Committee and president of Fudan University; and Xia Zhengnong, member of the Central Advisory Commission.

In a heart-to-heart talk with college and graduate students yesterday afternoon, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, said: Our country is now in a period of revitalization. Our common wish is to make our country prosperous and powerful. I hold that it will not work to completely copy a foreign pattern and that China should follow its own road. Through several generations of effort, China can certainly realize the four modernizations and become a powerful socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

Rui Xingwen earnestly hoped that young students would treasure their hard-won opportunity to study, uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in carrying out reform and the policy of opening to the outside world, participate in social practice while studying theoretical knowledge, increase their ability to discern and resist the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and study hard in order to become qualified people needed in the four modernizations of the motherland.

SHANGHAI: EDITORIAL ON CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

OW150007 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles, Continue To Make Reform and the Open Policy a Success"]

[Text] It is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles and unequivocally oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. This is an important conclusion we must draw from the recent street demonstrations by a few university students. The ideological influence of bourgeois liberalization should never be underestimated. Party organizations at all levels should give top priority to conducting education on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization.

The current political and economic situation in China is excellent. Any unbiased person would agree that the 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have indeed been one of the best periods since the founding of the country. Then why do incidents such as the student demonstrations occur under this excellent situation? Judging from our findings, they were, no doubt, caused by a handful of bad elements hostile to socialism, seizing the opportunity to make trouble, as well as by the failure on the part of some comrades to unequivocally, resolutely, and effectively resist the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, which has spread unchecked in recent years. Therefore, to uphold the four cardinal principles and resist and oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is a major, pressing task confronting us today.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has adopted a series of correct lines, principles, and policies. What are they essentially?  
[paragraph continues]

To put it briefly, the two most fundamental aspects are upholding the four cardinal principles and persistence in reform and the open policy. These two main aspects are unified and interrelated, and help promote each other. Upholding the four cardinal principles includes persistence in reform and the open policy, which is the only way to successfully carry out the socialist modernization drive. Without carrying out reform and the open policy, it would be difficult for us to achieve a breakthrough in the socialist modernization drive, develop productive forces, advance the cause of socialism, and thus uphold the four cardinal principles. However, we have carried out reform and the open policy under the precondition and on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles. Leading comrades in the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out that ours is a socialist modernization drive. Reform and the open policy are aimed at developing the socialist economy, perfecting the socialist system, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Reform in both the economic and political structure is a self-perfection of our socialist system, and is by no means to "reform" and "open" ourselves to the capitalist road. To uphold the four cardinal principles is the basic guarantee for making reform and the open policy a success. History has testified to the fact that, without the four cardinal principles, i.e., the leadership of the party, socialism, the people's democratic dictatorship, and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we shall not succeed, but go astray in our socialist modernization drive.

However, there are indeed a handful of people who advocate "total Westernization" and deviate from the four cardinal principles. Beautifying capitalism and smearing socialism in the name of reform and the open policy, they are actually trying to peddle bourgeois liberalization, not reform and the open policy, and mislead China into taking the capitalist road. This contradicts the conscience of the Chinese people and is opposed by them. Spread of bourgeois liberalization can disunite the Chinese people and impede the modernization drive. During the decade of chaos, the national economy was on the brink of collapse, and the people experienced all sorts of hardships, lacking daily necessities in their material life and spiritually living in agony. All this is still vivid in our memory. Such a historical tragedy should never be repeated.

Shanghai, as the largest industrial center and one of the major scientific and cultural centers in China, plays an important role in the socialist modernization drive, reform and the open policy, and the building of the two civilizations. The CPC Central Committee and the people of the whole country have placed high hopes on the municipality. The working class and the masses of people in Shanghai, the cradle of the Chinese working class and birthplace of the CPC, are imbued with the glorious revolutionary tradition, and are capable of distinguishing right from wrong on such a major issue as upholding the four cardinal principles. In the coming New Year, Shanghai shoulders an arduous task in reform and the open policy. We have to continue to promote them, invigorate enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, upgrade technology, increase exports, and strengthen the management of enterprises, in order to maintain stable and solid economic growth. While intensifying infrastructural construction, we should further induce foreign capital and continue to do a host of work in reforming the circulation system, banking, and other fields. We trust that all people in Shanghai, who support the reform and open policy and are determined to dedicate themselves to the modernization drive and the regeneration of the Chinese nation and Shanghai, will soberly assess the current situation. Holding high the four cardinal principles, they will unequivocally resist and oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, resolutely safeguard political stability and unity, and further consolidate and develop the excellent situation, thereby enabling Shanghai's reform, the open policy, and socialist modernization to continually advance along the correct road.



SHENZHEN TAKES OVER CONTROL OF TWO NEWSPAPERS

HK160636 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Jan 87 p 2

[Special dispatch: "Shenzhen Takes Control Over Two Newspapers Which Once Carried Articles by Wang Ruowang and Fang Lizhi"]

[Text] The leading body of Shenzhen City's TEQU GONGREN BAO [SPECIAL ZONE WORKERS DAILY] was reorganized yesterday afternoon. The city party committee had sent people to stay at the general office of the newspaper. According to reports, this is connected with the newspaper's publication of articles by Wang Ruowang and Fang Lizhi. TEQU GONGREN BAO is another newspaper which has been taken over since SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO [SHENZHEN YOUTH DAILY] was taken over the day before yesterday.

The Shenzhen City CPC Committee sent two officials to stay at the general office of the TEQU GONGREN BAO to control the top leading stratum because the newspaper carried on 5 November last year an article by Wang Ruowang entitled "My Views on Polarization -- A Discussion With Comrade Deng Xiaoping" and was declared guilty of bourgeois liberalization.

GUANGXI SECRETARY INSPECTS WORK OF HELPING POOR

HK160605 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, went to (Qibailong) Township, Du'an Yao Autonomous County, to pay comfort visits to cadres and the masses and investigated and studied the work of helping the poor.

On the evening of 12 January, together with (Wei Shuzhong), secretary of the Hechi Prefectural CPC Committee, Chen Huiguang went to villages and households to visit the masses and extended cordial regards to them.

On the morning of 13 January, Chen Huiguang held a forum with the village cadres of (Qibailong) Township. In his report, (Wei Guoyang), secretary of (Qibailong) Township, said the township has made new progress in the work of helping the poor. The per capita income in 1986 recorded an increase of 16 yuan over 1985. In the whole township, 23 percent of the peasant households have got rid of poverty.

Chen Huiguang said at the forum: The achievements scored by (Qibailong) Township in the work of helping the poor show that after several years' efforts, the poor areas of our region have stood a good chance of success in basically getting rid of poverty. To do a good job in helping the poor, it is necessary to establish confidence and to struggle hard. To reduce the discrepancies between the poor areas and other areas, the cadres and the masses of the poor areas must be determined to persist in a protracted struggle.

GUANGXI RIBAO URGES OPPOSING LIBERALIZATION

HK160303 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jan 87

["Text" of 15 January GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "The Important Significance of Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Excerpts] Upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization constitute a major affair at present. The cadres and party and CYL members throughout the region must fully understand the important significance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and take a firm and clear-cut stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Some comrades hold that there is nothing terrible about a few students making a bit of trouble. Why they ask, is so much fuss being made of something as small as opposition to bourgeois liberalization? This is an incorrect view. Although the students can not cause any great trouble, this was a major incident, judging from the nature of the issue. This is because it was the result of the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization running rampant in recent years, while certain comrades failed to take a clear-cut stand and resolute attitude in opposing it.

In recent years, it is a fact that a very small number of people have seized the chance for reform and opening up to go around everywhere making reports and publishing articles preaching bourgeois liberalization and opposing the four cardinal principles. They have advocated total Westernization, meaning totally negating the socialist system and instituting the capitalist system in China. Can we allow them to do this? The history of the past century and more has proven that only socialism can save China. [passage omitted]

Those people who advocate bourgeois liberalization vigorously uglify the party, describe the Communist Party as black, and openly propose the idea that the party's color should be changed and that party leadership should be done away with. Can we agree to these absurd ideas? The Chinese people concluded long ago that there could be no New China without the CPC. Similarly, there could be no socialist modernization, national strength and prosperity, and happiness for the people without the CPC. [passage omitted]

Those people advocating bourgeois liberalization say that they have consistently opposed regarding Marxist philosophy as the guiding philosophy, babbling that such guidance will produce erroneous results and has never produced positive success. They declare that universities should not be constrained by any ideology, but should explore the truth. Can we explore some other truth without the guidance of Marxism? Proceeding from China's defeat in the Opium War of 1840, some Chinese who were eager to save the country thought of seeking truth from the West and of learning from the West's capitalist system. However, as Comrade Mao Zedong said, imperialist aggression smashed the Chinese people's dream of learning from the West. Very strange, why was the master always committing aggression against the students? The Chinese people learned many things from the West, but they got nowhere. Later, the Chinese people found Marxism-Leninism, the universal truth, and changes then occurred in China. [passage omitted]

Those people advocating bourgeois liberalism oppose the people's democratic dictatorship, vigorously publicize bourgeois democracy, stir up anarchism, and babble that the east wind is blowing, the war drums are beating, and no one is afraid of anyone now. They incited the students to regard the party and government as targets of struggle and to apply the form of fierce struggle in attacking them and causing confusion. Was this not brazen incitement of the students to make trouble, to discard the socialist legal system, and to oppose the people's democratic dictatorship?

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has stressed that there can be no socialist modernization without democracy and that democracy must be turned into a system and law. Democracy without the socialist legal system is certainly not socialist democracy. Although the exploiting classes in China have been wiped out, the class struggle will continue to exist within a certain framework. We must apply the weapon of the people's democratic dictatorship to wage struggle against a very small number of elements who are hostile to and sabotage our country's socialist system. We must also use this weapon to take sanctions against anticonstitutional and illegal behavior. In this way we can protect the people's democracy.

Although there are very few big shots [tou mian ren wu] pursuing bourgeois liberalization, most of them are party members and they wave the banner of reform, opening up, and invigorating China. They thus have a certain ability to lead people astray. In particular, young students who lack historical knowledge, social practice, and a Marxist foundation are all the more prone to be harmed. These people want to use young students to force our party to abandon the four cardinal principle. If we fail to take a firm and clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, and allow the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization to run rampant, extremely serious harm will be caused.

We must clearly understand that upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization are related to the destiny of our party and state, to the future of socialism, and to the success or failure of all-round reform and opening up. This is of very great significance; it is absolutely not making a big fuss over a small thing. We must seriously get a good grasp of opposing bourgeois liberalization, so as to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

'INSTIGATOR' POSING AS STUDENT ARRESTED IN WUHAN

OW160726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Policemen in central China's Wuhan City Wednesday arrested a young man named Lu Di who passed himself off as a college student on charges of instigative and sabotaging activities in colleges, today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported.

Lu, a native of Badong County, Hubei Province, was once penalized by reeducation through labor and other punitive measures for theft and robbery, said the daily, China's leading newspaper.

He concealed his background and in September 1985, was enrolled by the Wuhan Music Institute in the capital of Hubei Province. Later, he was expelled from the school for deception and violation of school rules.



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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

On December 9, 1986, Lu passed himself off as a student of the Donghu University in Wuhan and advocated at a forum there his idea of "abolishing one party autocracy", the paper said.

In the afternoon of the same day, he made an instigative speech at the Wuhan Railway Station and shouted reactionary slogans. He also tried to instigate students to storm the office building of the Hubei Provincial Government.

On the afternoon of December 27, 1986, he drafted and printed a notice in the name of an "autonomous union of Chinese college students". In the notice, he clamored for "opposing the doctrine of iron fists".

In the afternoon of December 30, he organized a meeting in an attempt to stage a demonstration. On the following day, he drafted another notice.

The notice asked Wuhan College students to stage demonstrations and strikes to "oppose the interim provisions issued by the Beijing Municipal Government on demonstrations and to oppose one party autocracy".

In the afternoon of January 1, when he was again making sabotaging activities with a sham student identity card, he was caught by local workers and sent to the police.

#### HUBEI LEADER URGES PLA TO OPPOSE LIBERALIZATION

HK160319 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpts] According to HUBEI RIBAO, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of Hubei Military District CPC Committee, spoke on 12 January with principal responsible comrades of the party and government at and above regimental level who are currently attending an enlarged meeting of the provincial Military District CPC Committee. He said that militia and reserve service work in the new period must be centered around the party's core tasks and suit the change in the Army's guiding strategic ideas. It is necessary to seriously implement the relevant intentions of the Central Military Commission, strive to strengthen the building of the People's Armed Forces in the province, and act as models in upholding the four cardinal principles and preserving stability and unity.

Guo Zhengqian, Zhao Fulin, Wang Qun, and Qian Yunlu were also present.

Comrade Guan Guangful dealt with three issues in his talk:

1. The PLA units, militia, and reserve service personnel must respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission by acting as models in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization.

He said: The 8 years from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to now have witnessed the longest good period on all fronts in the province, as in the whole country.

That some people actually incited the students to make trouble amid such an excellent situation is something that merits deep thought, and the party committees at all levels must attach great importance to it. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand and unfold sustained and deep-going ideological education throughout the province in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing and boycotting bourgeois liberalization.

2. The PLA, militia, and reserve service personnel must act as models in preserving and developing stability and unity and vigorously stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

3. It is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition of close relations between Army and people and vigorously strengthen the building of the People's Armed Forces departments.

#### HUNAN PLA DISCUSSES BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK141524 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Yesterday, in the light of the current situation, cadres at and above the divisional level now attending the third enlarged meeting of the ninth provincial Military District party committee discussed the questions of adhering to the four cardinal principles and taking a clear-cut stand to oppose bourgeois liberalization. They held: The street demonstrations of a small number of students in some places and the running rampant of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in recent years are the results of the disregarding of ideological and political work by some units and departments. Historical experience has constantly proved and will continuously prove that unswervingly adhering to the four cardinal principles and seriously doing ideological and political work well is the basis of building our country and Army. At no time can we waver even slightly.

In conjunction with realities, the participants in the meeting proposed: In our future work, we must further step up education in adhering to the four cardinal principles in the Army system, strengthen leadership over the propaganda and cultural work of the PLA units, step up ideological and political work in the Army academies and schools, strictly enforce organizational discipline, maintain a high degree of concentration and unification of the PLA units, strictly carry out the regular activities of the organizations of the party, and be in line politically with the CPC Central Committee.

Jiang Jinliu, commander of the provincial Military District; and Political Commissar Gu Shanqing stressed in their speeches: All commanders and fighters of the whole Military District must take the lead in adhering to the four cardinal principles, take a clear-cut stand to oppose and resist bourgeois liberalization, and contribute toward the safeguarding of reform, opening up, and the four modernizations.

LIAONING SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION CONGRESS OPENS

SK160333 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The Third Congress of the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technological Association ceremoniously opened at Liaoning People's Theater in Shenyang City on 15 January.

The main tasks of this congress are to further implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the Third Congress of the China Association for Science and Technology, and to mobilize and unite the scientific and technological workers throughout the province to engage in reform and to give play to their abilities and wisdom in building Liaoning into a new culturally advanced and richly endowed province. The congress will also examine and discuss the work report of the second congress of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association and elect the third committee of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association.

Attending the congress were 795 members of the association, 97 specially invited representatives, and 25 nonvoting representatives. They were veteran senior persons and specialists from provincial scientific and technological circles, and young and middle-aged scientific and technological workers who have made notable contributions to the four modernizations.

Attending the congress were Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Suzhi, Shen Xianhui, and Shang Wen, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Hu Yimin, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Chen Yiguang, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission; Lin Sheng, vice governor of the province; Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Zhang Wu, former deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region; and Liu Dongfan, political commissar of the provincial Military District.

Chen Enfeng, vice chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, presided over the congress. (Bi Hezheng), vice chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, delivered an opening speech. Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech at the congress. On behalf of the second congress of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, (Zhao Huitian), vice chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, delivered a work report to the congress. [passage omitted]

SHENYANG LANTERN FESTIVAL TO PROMOTE TRADE

OW142119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Shenyang, January 14 (XINHUA) — Shenyang, China's largest machine-building center, opened its first lantern festival featuring a host of mechanical lanterns today. The lantern festival, on the occasion of the lunar new year, will last till February 14. During the festival, thousands of colorful lanterns will be hung along the city's 12 main streets and in five large parks. [passage omitted]

The festival will also be made an occasion for showing city's goods for export and displaying its new technological achievements, as well as for holding trade talks with Chinese and foreign businessmen, according to festival officials. [passage omitted]



SHAANXI PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

HK160159 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee concluded on 15 January. The session called on the party organizations, party members, and cadres and masses throughout the province to uphold the four cardinal principles, take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, persevere in the principle of all-round reform and opening up to the world, do their work in a creative way, strive to fulfill the tasks of building socialist material and spiritual civilization set for 1987, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and score outstanding achievements to greet the 13th National Party Congress.

The session opened in Xian on 12 January. [passage omitted] The participants seriously studied the important speeches of leading central comrades on opposing bourgeois liberalization. They discussed and approved in principle the provincial plan for building socialist spiritual civilization in 1987, and discussed and approved a decision on holding a conference of party delegates in the first half of the year.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian delivered a speech at the conclusion of the session, entitled: Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles, Persevere in Reform and Opening Up, and Strive for Still Greater Success in Building the Two Civilizations. Comrade Bai Jinian reviewed work in 1986 and outlined the tasks for 1987. He said: The general demand on work in the province this year is to take economic construction as the core, uphold the four cardinal principles, persevere in reform and opening up, persevere in building the two civilizations together, do practical deeds and seek practical results, ensure sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy, and strive for new progress in building spiritual civilization. Specifically, we should focus on the following tasks:

1. Unswervingly carry out reforms and opening up, and promote sustained, coordinated, and steady development of the national economy.
2. Take a firm and clear-cut stand in publicizing the four cardinal principles and in opposing bourgeois liberalization.
3. Attach importance to practical results, do a thoroughly sound job in various tasks, and raise the building of spiritual civilization to a new level.
4. Complete the task of rectification, doing a good job from beginning to end. We should further strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the party organizations.

On economic issues, Comrade Bai Jinian said: This year we must focus on improving economic results and invigorating the enterprises, especially the large and medium state-owned enterprises, stimulate urban economic structural reform, vigorously strengthen agriculture, launch an extensive drive to increase production and practice economy, and ensure that an appropriate economic growth rate is maintained. On this basis, we should ensure further improvement in the living standards of staff and workers and the masses.

He stressed: Focusing on invigorating the enterprises, we must continue to carry out economic structural reform in depth. We must launch an extensive drive to increase production and practice economy. We must boost the reserve strength of agriculture, get a good grasp of grain production, and continue to readjust the rural production structure. We must continue to step up work in poor areas and get a good grasp of disaster relief through production in Ankang and Shangluo Prefectures.

On upholding and publicizing the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, Comrade Bai Jinian said: Recently a few students of some universities and colleges in certain provinces and cities have taken to the streets to cause disturbances. This has caused some commotion and disquiet and aroused strong concern in society. We must make a sufficient estimate of the complexity and gravity of this student unrest.

Most of the students taking part in these demonstrations were behaving childishly. They understand very little about China's realities and lack an all-round and correct comprehension of democracy and freedom. A very small number of people pursued bourgeois liberalization, and remnant dregs of the gang of four seized the chance to mislead people and sow discord in a vain attempt to incite the masses of cause trouble. They tried to force us to abandon the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which have been proven correct by practice and are supported by millions of the people, and to force us to abandon the four cardinal principles and go in for total Westernization. This attempt runs fundamentally counter to the people's interests and the tide of history and is resolutely opposed by the people. It is sure to fail.

The party organizations at all levels in Shaanxi, and especially the party committees of the universities and colleges and the party organizations in urban areas, must seriously study the relevant central documents, regard opposition to bourgeois liberalization as a major task, and assign it an important place on their agenda.

We must clearly understand that the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is related to the party's fate, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of all-round reforms and opening up. Party and CYL members, state organ work personnel, PLA commanders and fighters, and especially the leading cadres at all levels must stand in the forefront of the struggle, with a firm and clear-cut stand.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: We must take a firm and clear-cut stand in conducting propaganda and education in upholding the four cardinal principles, in criticizing certain erroneous viewpoints that have been current for some time, and in opposing the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization which exists in certain places. Experience shows that we cannot indulge the unreasonable demands or erroneous viewpoints of a few people, nor can we make concessions to them; instead, we must do our work in an active and positive way, by telling the truth and conducting criticism, as appropriate. We must repeatedly stress that the four cardinal principles are the fundamental thing in building the country, and that we cannot discard the four cardinal principles in carrying out reform and opening up. Our guiding principle is to both persevere in reform and opening up and also to uphold the four cardinal principles and follow a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. There is no future for China without Communist Party leadership and socialism.

Comrade Bai Jinian continued: The recent student unrest in some places has also reminded us that we must continue to conduct education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Methods such as practicing great democracy and kicking aside the party committees to make revolution caused us grave calamity in the past, and we cannot allow them to be repeated. We cannot get anything done without stability and unity; building the two civilizations, achieving quadruplication, and attaining a comfortably well-off living standard could hardly be accomplished. All of us must preserve stability and unity as we protect our own eyes and our own lives, and develop stability and unity.

On propaganda work, Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out: The mass media such as newspapers, publications, radio, and television, and the organized speaking platforms must be firmly in the hands of the party. We must clearly understand that the ideological, theoretical, and propaganda departments constitute an important position for conducting ideological and political work. All party members working on this front must adhere to party discipline and uphold the party's line. We cannot allow the party's propaganda media to spread ideas and remarks damaging the leading status of our party and the prestige of the CPC Central Committee. We cannot allow them to publish remarks and reports that run counter to the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies. We must struggle resolutely against all tendencies of attempting to weaken, remove, do away with, and oppose party leadership.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: Television and radio have a very large audience and exercise a tremendous influence among the masses. The party-member comrades working in the television and radio departments must work with a high sense of the principles of party spirit and enthusiasm to serve the people, strive to run television and radio well, and turn them into powerful media accurately and promptly conveying the party's voice to the masses.

On ideological and political work issues, Comrade Bai Jinian said: Ideological and political work for the masses must be integrated with resolving practical problems that urgently concern them. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has done many good things for the masses, as everyone knows. There are still many problems that cannot be solved all at once, although they ought to be solved. The masses are capable of understanding this. We should seriously listen to the masses' correct criticisms and reasonable views, and tangibly improve our work. So long as we persevere in doing this, we will certainly be able to unite still more closely with the masses to overcome all difficulties and achieve still greater successes.

On the building of socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out: This session has discussed and approved the plan for building socialist spiritual civilization in the province in 1987. We must pay attention to practical results and do some thoroughly sound things in implementing this plan, and raise the building of spiritual civilization to a new level.

Comrade Bai Jinian went on to call the party organizations at all levels in the province to make a success of party rectification work from beginning to end. He said: After this rectification is completed, we must further step up the party's ideological and organizational building. The work of straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends cannot be relaxed. We must also put the party's healthy political life on a sounder basis, and continue to do a good job in reforms in the organizational and personnel systems.



Comrade Bai Jinian said at the conclusion of his speech: Comrades, we have victoriously strode into 1987. Under the CPC Central Committee's strong leadership, we must uphold the four cardinal principles, persevere in reform and opening up, building the two civilizations together, and do our work in a creative way. We must continue to implement the guiding principle of having the whole party grasp implementation and doing work down to the grass roots, do practical things and seek practical results, further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and score new achievements in reform, opening up, and building the two civilizations to greet the 13th National Party Congress.

A conference of secretaries of prefectural, city, and county party committees was held before this session. The participants seriously studied the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization and the recent important speeches of leading central comrades. They discussed and made arrangements for work in the province this year. Acting Governor Zhang Boxing spoke on economic work. Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report on rural work. Twenty-one of the participants made speeches. [passage omitted]

The session held: In accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee circular on electing delegates to the 13th National Party Congress, we have decided to convene a provincial conference of party delegates in May. The main agenda of the conference will be as follows: 1) To elect the province's delegates to the 13th National Party Congress; and 2) to sum up party rectification work in the province and look into questions of further stepping up party building. The conference will be attended by 444 delegates. [passage omitted]

#### XINJIANG CRACKS DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK160557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The region has made a breakthrough in hitting hard at serious economic crimes. In 1986 procuratorial organs in the region dealt with a total of 1,481 economic cases, of which 833 have been settled, and reduced the state's economic loss by 12.66 million yuan.

In 1986 procuratorial organs in the region adhered to the principle of being subordinated to and serving reform and economic construction. While hitting hard at serious criminal activities, they treated the struggle against serious economic crimes as an important task and firmly grasped it. They strengthened procuratorial work concerning economic crimes by encouraging leaders to spend more time and effort on dealing with economic crimes, by making proper arrangements, and by transferring more personnel to deal with economic crimes.

The chief and two deputy chiefs of the regional procuratorate personally dealt with three principle economic crimes cases in the region, each of which involves more than 1 million yuan. The leaders of the regional procuratorate also went to grass-roots units to help and guide procuratorial personnel in dealing with economic criminal cases. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES BEIJING POWER STRUGGLE

OW151437 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 15 (CNA) -- The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled: "Peking's Newest Power Struggle."

Veteran Western China-watchers are receiving a lesson in humility this week as more surprises -- to them -- unfold in Peking's current power struggle. Today's bombshell: Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party chief who had not been seen for two weeks, may have been ousted from power. The reason: He supported or at least condoned the student protests that swept Communist China in late December and early January.

That is a shocker for Western China-watchers. For years these so-called experts have referred to Hu as the most conservative of Communist China's top triumvirate, which also includes Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping. Zhao was considered the most liberal of the three, with the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, sitting on the fence between conservatism and liberalism, that is, in the context of Chinese communism.

But that view of the leadership proves to be too rosy, after all. For years Deng has been called such things as a latent capitalist or democrat by many Western observers. They have pinned their hopes on him, hoping that he is a closet liberal. Meanwhile, Hu, the more stern character of the three, was said to be a chief roadblock to Deng's liberal plans.

In Taipei, where Chinese pay careful attention to what is happening on the China mainland, no such view of Deng has ever prevailed. Indeed, observers in Taipei have always taken a more cautious approach to Mainland Chinese developments than their Western counterparts. Few people wear rose-colored glasses in Taiwan. This cautious approach sometimes subjects free China's scholars to ridicule.

But it is they who are getting the last laugh now. By apparently ousting Hu because he supported the students' protests for more freedom and democracy, Deng is showing the world that he is not a closet liberal but an out-in-the-open old guard conservative who believes in economic reform but not political reform. Deng himself says that a few top Communist Party members have been purged for supporting the students' demand for political reforms. Among those who got the axe publicly are two professor-administrators at the Chinese Science and Technology University in Hefei, who were accused of instigating the initial student unrest. Another victim of the purge is a senior aide in the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party. And finally, we can't forget Hu Yaobang's strange disappearance. Speculation is rampant in Peking that Hu got the axe in a less public way, and that his fall from power will not be announced officially until October.

That is, of course, largely speculation at this stage. But what is clear is that Deng Xiaoping has taken a sudden disinterest in Hu, a protege of his for more than forty years.

The students who cried out for Deng's support as they shivered in sub-zero temperatures to march for more freedom must really have spinning heads at this point. Certainly they do not know what to think or which leader to petition for help. Obviously they cannot rely on Deng anymore, for he has done everything possible to take the wind out of their sails.

And unwittingly perhaps, Deng has also put red faces on many liberals in the West who until now gave Deng credit for being a fellow liberal, which he never was. Deng himself has lowered the boom on those who wear rose-colored glasses to view Communist China.

COMMENTARY ON PURGE OF CPC MEMBERS IN PRC

OW151028 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 13 Jan 87

["Today's News Commentary" read by (Albert Song): "The Wayward Communist"]

[Text] Western liberals are being put between a rock and a hard place as Communist China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping launched a purge of pro-democracy, pro-capitalism party members this week. It seems Deng is following a few old tricks from Mao Zedong by first calling for liberalism, then purging all those who stick their heads out in favor of his policy. It's deja vu for let a hundred flowers bloom.

The current power struggle in Peking between old guard Maoists and Deng's followers led to a spate of student demonstrations in December, in which students proclaimed their support for democracy and freedom. The students took the risk that Deng Xiaoping would vouch for their safety. At first, the demonstrators did seem to enjoy a degree of protection from above, but the boom was lowered by Deng himself last week when he apparently decided he had seen enough [of] what he calls bourgeois liberalism. That is the communist word for freedom. To the surprise and indignation of Western liberals who have placed much hope in Deng, Deng has begun to purge members of the Communist Party who outwardly support bourgeois principles such as freedom, democracy, and capitalism. Deng's own words were, quote, anyone who thinks he can simply ignore party principles and discipline and insist on pursuing bourgeois liberalism must leave the party ranks, unquote. This statement at a meeting of high-ranking officials was quickly relayed to all party members and was published in the party organ the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Reports from Peking now indicate that Deng will wait until the students are on winter break in the middle of January before announcing the purge results. On the list are several college professors who supported the students as well as writers and journalists who have also been accused of supporting democracy and freedom. On the one hand, the expulsion could further inflame the students. When they return to the campuses in mid-February, they may hit the streets again to protest the Communist Party's action. On the other hand, the students may be afraid to carry on their protest, now that they know they cannot rely on Deng Xiaoping for cover. Actually, that puts the students between a rock and a hard place, too. They had perceived, as had Western liberals, that Deng was going to carry out a program of liberalization of Communist China's political system. They hopped on Deng's bandwagon without really knowing the direction it would take. It was a risk worth taking, as some of the students have said.

A major lesson is unfolding for a lot of people to learn, and that is that even Deng Xiaoping, who has introduced economic reforms, is not prepared to offer the people of the mainland the freedom and democracy that seem to follow logically according to liberal thought. And speaking of liberals, they are now learning through embarrassment that a communist is a communist. There must be a lot of long faces watching as Deng himself, in Maoist fashion, buries the movement for freedom and democracy in Communist China. But the real losers are the people on the Chinese mainland. They pinned their hope on wayward communists, and once again their hope has been pulled out from under them. With the realization that Deng set up the waywards in the party, their hope will be wiped out for some time to come.



NUCLEAR POWER YIELDS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL BENEFITS

OW120557 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 11 (CNA) -- Construction of nuclear power plants in the Republic of China has yielded substantial economic and social benefits as the general social costs of nuclear power plant operations over the years have been lower than those fueled by oil and coal, the Executive Yuan said in a statement Sunday.

The Yuan made the statement in a written reply to an interpellation from Legislator Chi Cheng on the construction of nuclear power plants.

The government has built nuclear power plants to meet the energy demands of a developing national economy. The choice of fuel for power generation was based on considerations of safety, economy, protection of the environment and social causes.

Since the oil crisis, nuclear power has increased Taiwan Power Company's [Taipower's] generation capacity and also lessened Taipower's fuel dependence on unstable oil supplies.

In 1985, Taipower's fuel generation cost structure of oil, 10 percent; nuclear fuel, 52 percent; coal, 25 percent; and hydraulics, 13 percent; was cheaper than the 1979 fuel cost structure of oil, 62 percent; nuclear fuel, 16 percent; coal, 10 percent; and hydraulics, 12 percent. The 1985 cost structure relatively saved NT [New Taiwan] \$16.6 billion over that of 1979, the Yuan noted.

Furthermore, nuclear power plants do not cause air pollution problems, the Yuan said.

PROBLEM OF INCREASING PROTECTIONISM FACED

OW120617 Taipei CNA in English 0336 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 11 (CNA) -- From 1983 to 1986, trade partners of the Republic of China [ROC] charged it 113 times for engaging in various kinds of unfair trade practices. This indicates that the ROC faces strong pressure from international trade protectionism, the Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] said over the weekend.

According to statistics compiled by BOFT, during the four-year period, the United States charged the ROC with dumping charges 17 times, Canada six, the European Economic Community seven, Australia 20, and the Philippines, South Africa and South Korea once each.

The U.S. also accused the ROC of involvement in five cases of government-subsidized exports, five cases of unfair trade practices and 31 cases of unfair competition.

At the same time, the U.S. International Trade Commission took the initiative to investigate 13 cases involving ROC customs tariffs and general trade practices.

As a result of worldwide economic stagnation, more and more countries have taken protectionist measures to resist imports and to protect their own industries. This trend is very unfavorable to export-oriented countries. BOFT said, however, that it has worked out a set of countermeasures to deal with rising trade protectionism.

I. 16 Jan 87

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HONG KONG

DAVID WILSON APPOINTED AS NEW GOVERNOR

HK160916 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Excerpt] It has just been announced that Dr David Wilson has been appointed governor of Hong Kong. The new governor has also been knighted. [passage omitted]

Wilson Profiled

HK161004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 16 (AFP) -- Britain's Queen Elizabeth II Friday approved the appointment of a Foreign Office China-hand, David Wilson, as the next governor of this British colony.

The new governor, currently assistant under-secretary for Far Eastern affairs at the Foreign Office, was also knighted upon his Hong Kong appointment, the announcement said.

The queen's approval of the appointment of Sir David as governor of Hong Kong by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was announced simultaneously in Hong Kong and London.

Sir David will assume the head-of-government post in April, according to the Foreign Office in London.

Sir David, 51, succeeds Sir Edward Youde, who died in Beijing December 5. He will be Hong Kong's 27th, and youngest, governor.

A fluent speaker of the Chinese national dialect of Mandarin, Sir David was a political adviser here from 1977 to 1980 and was actively involved in Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future in the early 1980's.

He currently heads the British team in talks with Beijing on implementing the bilateral pact on Hong Kong. Under the agreement, China resumes sovereignty over the British territory in 1997.

Sir David first joined the British diplomatic service in 1958 and served in Laos and China -- where he was a second secretary in the British Embassy between 1963 and 1965.

He spent two years in Hong Kong in the early 1980's studying Mandarin at Hong Kong University.

His diplomatic career was punctuated by a six-year break between 1968 and 1974 during which he worked for a London sinology publication, CHINA QUARTERLY.

Political analysts here said that although Sir David is a more junior diplomat than Sir Edward when the latter was appointed governor, the choice appeared logical given his background as well as London and Beijing's common desire to see Hong Kong through a smooth pre-1997 transition period.

Sir David, who is married with two sons, studied history at Oxford University. He received a doctorate from London University in 1973.

His appointment had been widely tipped here in recent weeks and on Friday many Hong Kong people welcomed his succession to the late Sir Edward.

"I read in newspapers that the new governor is very familiar with Hong Kong and Chinese affairs. That's good for Hong Kong runup to 1997," said housewife Tung Keng-hon.

Sir David's appointment was "certainly good for the territory's continuity" in the pre-1997 period, said T.I. Tsim, a political analyst at local Chinese University. Local labour activist Lau Chin-shek said Sir David's Hong Kong assignment was a logical decision.

"But we are a bit concerned that he might pay more attention to Sino-British relations than to Hong Kong's own problems," said Mr Lau, who heads a powerful labour pressure group here," the Christian Industrial Committee.

Newspapers here reacted favourably Friday to the choice of Sir David. Vernacular daily MING PAO said he possessed "three qualities required for a good leader: self-confidence, honesty and being very lucky."

MING PAO's counterpart here, WAH KIU, said that although Sir David was more junior than the last governor, "he is a young and energetic negotiator whose knowledge in Hong Kong and China affairs is second only to Sir Edward."

The English-language HONGKONG STANDARD said: "For David Wilson, an experienced mountaineer, a combination of intelligence, sheer determination and hard work have steadied his ascent to the top of the Hong Kong Government."

#### XINHUA Spokesman on Appointment

HK161028 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0956 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- A spokesman for the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has spoken to Hong Kong reporters over the telephone on the appointment of Sir David Wilson as the governor of Hong Kong, saying:

Sir David Wilson is an old friend of ours. We know him well. Relations between us have always been good. Sir David Wilson is familiar with the conditions in both Hong Kong and China. We believe that after he becomes the governor of Hong Kong, the existing friendly cooperative relations between the two sides will continue to develop and the Sino-British Joint Declaration will continue to be implemented.

#### TRADE SECRETARY URGES MORE TRADE TIES WITH PRC

HK150559 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] Hong Kong's rapid growth in economic links with China had provided new opportunities for local industry, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Eric Ho, said.



Mr Ho said he was confident of further expansion of economic relations, despite the fact that Hong Kong and China would remain separate economic entities with different systems.

Summing up the adjournment debate on industrial development, he said: "I hardly need to stress that the greatest contribution Hong Kong industry can make to China's development and modernisation is to retain and enhance our renowned ability to adapt quickly to changing circumstances, which in turn is made possible by our current policies."

Four councillors -- Mr Stephen Cheong, Mr Wong Po-yan, Mr Ngai Shiu-kit and Professor C.K. Poon -- also spoke on the importance of closer links with China.

Mr Ho said the government would try to better identify opportunities for cooperation between Hong Kong and China. He said an overall picture of the strengths and weaknesses of Hong Kong's major manufacturing industries was beginning to emerge as the first cycle of the techno-economic consultancy studies was nearing completion.

The electronics industry was studied in 1983 and plastics in 1985-86.

The study on textiles and garments was nearing completion and the metals fabrication and light engineering study would begin in early 1987-88, he said.

Mr Ho said steps were being taken to improve the targeting of foreign manufacturing firms, to develop contacts with overseas industrial organisations and reinforce Hong Kong's promotion offices overseas.

He said the administration was considering whether there was sufficient demand to set up a technology centre in Hong Kong.

During the 2 and 1/2 hour debate, Professor Poon said government-funded projects should focus more on development.

Mr Cheong and Mr John Clydesdale proposed that reviews be undertaken of all manufacturing industries and that these be updated from time to time.

This would provide the Industry Department and the Industry Development Board with up-to-date information which they could use to develop industrial policies, they said.

Mr Ho ruled out a suggestion by Mr Chung Pui-lam for a development fund to help small industries, saying it would be highly interventionist.

He also said limited resources prevented the government from establishing a product research and technology development centre as suggested by Mr Ngai and Dr Richard Lai.

Mr Cheong and Mr Ho Sai-chu asked the government to assess carefully the cumulative costs to manufacturers of accepting new labour, employment, and environmental protection legislation.

Mr Tam Yiu-chung said improved industrial relations would boost labour productivity and that trade unions should be more involved in solving labour disputes.

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